

This Week Is
Anti-War Week

TO ALL WORKERS! DOWN WITH THE MOBILIZATION SCHEMES OF THE CAPITALIST MASTERS!

This Week Is
Anti-War Week

THE DAILY WORKER
RAISES THE STANDARD
FOR A WORKERS AND
FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

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OPEN LETTER FLAYS GOMPERS Foster Denounces Coolidge Militarist Plans

RADEK PREDICTS NEW WAR FROM ALLIED CONFERENCE AT MOSCOW ANTI-WAR MEET

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, August 1.—A huge anti-war demonstration took place here today in commemoration of the tenth anniversary of Russia's entrance into the great war.

The Executive Committee of the Communist Party issued a manifesto declaring the "bourgeoisie of the world with the aid of the second internationale, is preparing for another war."

Karl Radek, of the Soviet, commenting upon the allied conference at London, said:

"The hegemony of capital never appeared in a clearer light

than this latest attempt of the bourgeoisie to attempt to solve this problem. It will very likely lead to a new war."

STRIKING CAR BUILDERS HOLD LINE UNBROKEN

Hear Carmen's Union
Organizer Hogan

By JACK MCCARTHY.

The striking car-builders of Hegewisch at their latest strike meeting showed a real fighting spirit. Everyone of the strikers were determined to carry on the fight against the wage reductions of the Western Steel and Foundry company.

Up until this time, the beginning of the fourth week, Trade Union Educational League, Workers Party, and Young Workers League members have been the most active in assisting the striking car builders.

These militants are largely responsible for securing E. K. Hogan, grand lodge representative of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, to take charge of the strike.

The strikers after listening to Hogan, elected a committee to negotiate with Mr. Bock, general superintendent of the company. This committee called on Bock at his office who made them a proposition of a one cent increase by offering them 36 cents instead of 35 cents which they received for the work on each car before the strike started.

Workers Reject Cent.

This proposition the committee representing the strikers rejected. Afterwards Mr. Bock informed them that he did not want to deal with a committee, that he wanted to speak with all the strikers. During the committee's interview with Bock the striking car builders remained in the hall to hear the committee's report. After the committee returned and gave their report the men in the hall insisted on the committee's recognition by the company's representatives.

Mr. Bock's trick in trying to get the workers to come into the plant did not work. His idea was to get the men in and by this means get them divided and break their solidarity. The workers were wise to this scheme. "Mr. Bock wants us to go down to the plant. When he gets us here he will divide us into groups with Mr. Buckley, one of his lieutenants and some of the foremen, speaking to the strikers in groups and try to get us to accept the company's proposition."

Striker's Hand Strong.

The same strike committee were again sent to interview Mr. Bock to inform him that the strikers were standing solid behind the committee, and that the strikers' committee has as much right to represent striking car builders as he, Mr. Bock, or any other company official, had to represent the stockholders of the company.

Production in the Western Steel

Foundry Company is at a com-

(Continued on page 2)

MOBILIZATION DAY SCORED

In a telegram to Calvin Coolidge, William Z. Foster, National Chairman of the Workers Party and its candidate for president, denounced the plan to mobilize the war machinery of this country on September 12th as a scheme to fool the workers and to instill a jingoistic spirit into them. The Workers Party, Foster declared, would continue to oppose all capitalist wars and will refuse to participate in the militarist exercises on September 12. The telegram follows:

Chicago, Ill., August 1, 1924.

Calvin Coolidge, President,
White House, Washington, D. C.

As the Workers Party candidate for president I denounce the sinister purposes of the military clique that has foisted mobilization day, September 12th, upon the nation. This is an attempt of the war-makers to obscure the real issues of unemployment, use of injunctions in labor disputes, open shop conditions and general economic ruin and misery that is upon the masses of the workers and farmers. It is an attempt to inflame the passions of the people in support of your Dawes plan, that will enslave the workers of Europe. Should your plan fall thru you and your capitalist-militarist supporters will try to force the workers and poor farmers of America into a new war to collect your European debts. To all capitalist imperialistic wars we stand in militant opposition. The Workers Party of America will call upon the masses to oppose such war. The Workers Party of America will urge the workers and poor farmers to oppose your "defense" and preparedness and to refuse to participate in the September 12th mobilization day proclaimed by you.

WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, National Chairman,
Workers Party of America.

RIVAL FACTIONS IN FIGHT FOR I. W. W. CONTROL

Rank and File Back
Doyle-Fisher Group

A factional fight in the Industrial Workers of the World, which has long been brewing, has come to a climax by the ejection from the general headquarters of one group of General Executive Board members by another group acting with support of the elected General Secretary, Tom Doyle, and General Organizer, Joe Fisher.

A special bulletin has been issued charging the ejected men with a series of violations of the constitution of the I. W. W. (Continued on page 2.)

REVOLT AGAINST WHITE MAN'S GOD MARKS OPENING OF HUGE NEGRO CONGRESS IN NEW YORK

By CATO JONES.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, August 1.—With the strangely impressive pomp and ceremony peculiar to the dramatic genius of colored people, the grand opening of the fourth international convention of the Negro peoples of the world is under way here today. The doors of Carnegie Hall are crowded with thousands upon thousands of colored men and women of New York and from many miles around, while delegates from many countries of colored population, some speaking only Spanish or French, give a picturesque air to the scene.

Inside the hall is the crash of music of distinctly better sort than is usually heard at conventions—produced by Negro artists. The spell of ceremonial is east over the proceedings. Uniformed members of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, the body under whose initiative the convention is held, march to and fro in military style. The red, black and green flag, considered the "national" emblem of the Negroes, is much in evidence.

After the opening ceremony and welcoming speeches of this evening, the convention goes into business sessions that will last an entire month at Liberty Hall, 120 West 138th St. The first subject up for discussion (Continued on page 2.)

COMMUNISTS EXPOSE TREASON RECORD OF LABOR CZAR WHO PRAISES BOB AS FOE OF REDS

Samuel Gompers, arch-traitor to the working class of America; Civic Federation banqueter, cheek by jowl with the open-shop oppressors of labor; deserter in every big American labor battle, is exposed in his reactionary nakedness in an open letter issued yesterday by the Workers Party of America.

The official Communist statement follows an attack Gompers delivered thru the capitalist press, in which he charges the Communist movement with treachery at the St. Paul convention. Gompers' attack on the Communists is linked up with a eulogy of Senator LaFollette for his opposition to the revolutionary labor movement.

The Communist statement is signed by William Z. Foster, National Chairman and C. E. Ruthenberg, National Executive Secretary of the Workers Party. It follows:

Bare Gompers' Treason

The Workers Party of America throws back in your teeth, Mr. Gompers, your slanderous charges of political betrayal made against it yesterday. Charges of political betrayal come with ill grace from you, the arch betrayer of the American working class.

In this particular crisis your Executive Council comes together to continue your old policy of "victories for friends and great defeats for enemies." This policy has resulted in low wages, unspeakable working conditions, injunctions, and general helplessness. You are a faithful ally of the capitalist class.

The Republican convention gave you five minutes' time to plead the cause of Labor and then kicked you in the face. The Democratic convention showed equal contempt for your pleadings. The Republican answer was Strikebreaker Coolidge. The Democratic answer was Morgan-Rockefeller Lawyer Davis.

Thrown Over
Now that the two parties of big business have thrown you overboard you are faced with the problem, whether you will join the movement of little business, in which LaFollette is attempting to lead us back to 1776. If you are loyal to the interests of the working class you would flatly repudiate the Republican Party, the Democratic Party and the backward-looking LaFollette movement. You would call upon the workers to unite in the organization of a Farmer-Labor Party and to fight for a Workers' and Farmers' Government. But you and your Socialist and LaFollette allies will not do this, you will again betray the interests of the workers of this country.

To the Rank and File.
Over your head the Workers Party of America appeals to the broad masses of industrial workers and poor farmers. We will fight to mobilize them for independent political action on a platform representing their class interests. We will wage the struggle against all the representatives of the employing class and the capitalist system itself.

As against Coolidge, Davis and LaFollette, we call upon the workers to support the working class candidates, Foster and Gilroy, and the Communist program of the Workers Party of America.

Central Executive Committee,
WORKERS PARTY OF AMERICA.
WILLIAM Z. FOSTER,
National Chairman.
C. E. RUTHENBERG,
National Executive Secretary.

Gompers Endorses LaFollette.
ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 1.—Sam Gompers departed from his customary policy of endorsing the Democratic party candidate in a presidential election, when he urged the executive council of the American Federation of Labor to place the badge of LaFollette, republican, and of its official approval on the candidacy of LaFollette, republican, and Burton K. Wheeler, democrat, in the coming election.

Join the Party of Revolutionary Class Struggle

By C. E. RUTHENBERG, Executive Secretary, Workers Party

THE political situation in the United States is a challenge to every worker who has any consciousness of the interests of the workers as a class.

The capitalist dictatorship has nominated its candidates. There is no question of what these candidates stand for. Coolidge and Davis are open and avowed upholders of the present industrial order. They stand for things as they are and have been.

If either is elected President of the United States, the government power will be used to maintain the present system of exploitation. Striking workers will be met with injunctions as sweeping or even more sweeping than the infamous Daugherty injunction. Either, as President, will fill the industrial fields in which workers are on strike with troops as Harding filled the coal fields with troops in 1922. There will be even more ruthless governmental boards fighting the workers' demands for higher wages and better working conditions than the Railroad Labor Board thru which the government has given such signal aid to the railroad owners in their fight against the railroad unions.

No worker need have any illusions of how this country will be governed if either Coolidge or Davis is elected President.

It will be a government of, for and by the dictatorship of capitalism.

Next to the candidates of the capitalist dictatorship, stands LaFollette. Because LaFollette is seemingly opposed to the capitalist dictatorship, many workers and farmers are suffering from the illusion that LaFollette will make their fight against the capitalist dictatorship. They overlook the fact that there is an economic group in the United States which has interests which clash with those of the big capitalists, but whose interests are not those of the workers and exploited farmers.

The things that will help the independent manufacturers, bankers and merchants, are not things which will help exploited industrial workers and farmers. The independent manufacturers, bankers and merchants are in the business of exploiting the industrial workers and farmers just as are the big capitalists.

It is true that they don't get as large a share of the results of the exploitation of the industrial workers and exploited farmers as do the big capitalists. That is the reason they are entering politics. They want political power so that they can get a bigger share of the profits made out of the work of the industrial workers and exploited

farmers.

The LaFollette program is their program. LaFollette's platform is the economically reactionary proposal to "bust the trusts" and restore free competition. From an economic viewpoint, this is even more reactionary than anything that Davis or Coolidge stand for. These two candidates, at least, support the development of the capitalist industrial order which is creating the basis for socialization of industry, while LaFollette wants to go backward and destroy this basis and restore the paradise of little business men—free competition.

Against the candidates and program of big business and against the candidate and program of little business, the Workers Party raises the slogan of revolutionary class action.

It has nominated candidates who stand on a platform that represents the class interests of the exploited industrial workers and the exploited farmers.

The largest part of the Farmer-Labor movement has been swept away by the LaFollette candidacy. It is this fact that made it impossible to carry on the fight against LaFolletteism and against the capitalist dictatorship on the Farmer-Labor Party platform with Farmer-Labor Party candidates.

The Socialist Party, which for twenty years stood for independent political action by the workers, has been swept away as the tail to the kite of the LaFollette candidacy—on a trust-busting program. That is the greatest irony of the situation. The Socialist Party for twenty years has declared to the workers that the trusts, the great organizations of production, are the products of economic evolution and cannot be destroyed, is now going along with Don Quixote LaFollette, in his attack on these economic windmills.

What the Class Conscious Worker Can Do.
What should the class conscious worker do in this situation—those workers who realize that the existing government is a capitalist dictatorship and who understand that LaFolletteism is not a working class program? There is only one course open for them—to join the Workers Party.

The political situation as above outlined clear the road for the building of a powerful revolutionary party in the United States. The Workers Party, as a Communist Party, is the only party with the right to that title. It is the only party with a program which represents the class interests of the workers.

The Workers Party has shown by its past struggles that it already has a strong organization which

can make an effective fight for the interests of the workers. To those workers who want to carry on a clear cut struggle against capitalism, the Workers Party extends an invitation to rally to its banner. The way is open for building a powerful working class revolutionary party—a Communist Party in principle and in fighting quality.

To every member of the Workers Party this situation should be the inspiration for an enthusiastic, aggressive fight to build the membership of the Workers Party. The Party slogan "Every member get a member" should be fulfilled during the coming months.

To those workers who have developed sufficient class consciousness not to be deluded by the LaFollette movement, those workers who still stand outside of the Workers Party, the existing situation should be the strongest inducement to align themselves with the revolutionary class party—the Workers Party. The Workers Party urges these workers to immediately become members of the party.

Let us build in this campaign the militant revolutionary class party to fight the capitalist dictatorship and to fight the petty bourgeois misleaders of the workers. Let us go forward together under the banner of the Communist Party—the Workers Party—and of the Communist International.

THE DAILY WORKER
CIRCULATION DRIVE AD
IS ON PAGE THREE

Turn to page three and read the advertisement headed by the slogan, "Vote and work for Foster for president." The DAILY WORKER makes a very attractive offer to new subscribers during the election campaign. Read the details of the offer on page 3. Every reader of the DAILY WORKER should be fired with enthusiasm during the great fight, in which the Workers Party representing the message of Communism is arrayed on one side and on the other the forces of reaction and capitalism, from Coolidge to LaFollette and from Morgan to Gompers.

MILLIONS WIN COURT'S EAR FOR SLAYERS

Workers' Blood Money Aids Loeb-Leopold

The "million-dollar defense" of Nathan Leopold and Richard Loeb, confessed slayers of Robert Franks, won its right to present "mitigating evidence" by the testimony of a dozen or more alienists. It was expected from the beginning of the legal battle between defense counsel Clarence Darrow and state's attorney Robert E. Crowe that the defense would win, because Judge John R. Caverly had ruled immediately against Crowe's demand for a jury "mental irresponsibility" were to be brought up.

It was a triumph of the newer ethics over the old; a victory for scientific criminology as opposed to the old melodramatic vengeance of "life for life." It might be called an achievement of human kindness over the hard-bitten hanging narrow-mindedness of Crowe and his associates.

Money Has Won

But all that is really beside the point. The fact is that the "millions-for-defense" have triumphed. In literally thousands of other cases more or less similar, where youth and endocrine gland irregularities and other abnormalities short of insanity could be offered to lessen the harsh sentence of hanging, there are no "millions-for-defense" and the young who have misbehaved are ruthlessly given the rope.

In countless lesser cases where capitalism is to blame for depriving youngsters of proper physical development, of sufficient education, and of work that would yield an adequate income to say nothing of an income without work, such as Loeb and Leopold have, the unfortunate young men or women are sentenced with all the viciousness the court can use against the helpless. It is only where there are "millions-for-defense," as in the case of the wealthy young slayers, or in the Harry Thaw case, that science gets a hearing and reason is given a chance.

What of Polish Lads?

The two Polish lads, Walter Borcia and Ignatius Clombras, who sped the rich Jewish boys' kidnapping threat and were caught trying to intimidate Jacob Franks, the usurer, again will not have "millions-for-defense"; yet certainly as plausible a case of "mental disease, but not insanity" could be made for their defense. They may not be the degenerates that Loeb and Leopold are because they have not "enjoyed" the wealth and carefree environment which allowed vicious experiments.

These boys, who are even younger than Loeb and Leopold, have always been very poor; have had to work for years; have had to help support their families instead of being supported; have not had much education; have been beaten down by a system which gives millions to some and to them and their fellow workers a scant living.

Squeezed Out of Workers

And the "millions-for-defense" which will try to keep (and almost assuredly succeed) Loeb and Leopold from the gallows are being squeezed and extorted out of the workers in the Morris Paper Box Mills and the Sears-Roebuck Company, as the DAILY WORKER is showing in other columns.

The outcome of the trial means little to these exploited workers, or to any other workers, except as the outcome of any drama which is outside one's own life. Darrow must be admired for his intelligent plea, which is sincere, as his life has shown. He has defended labor cases with equal skill and feeling for the injustice of the system of society which allows such topsy-turvy justice to be meted out.

RIVERVIEW-RAIN OR SHINE
AUGUST 10th-SUNDAY
PRESS PICNIC DAY

GIRLS VICTIMS OF LEOPOLD, SR.

(Continued from page 1)

Leopold's profit, is the deepest disgrace to the quiet little town whose businessmen try to put up such a respectable front.

Heat, Fumes, Exhaustion. The workers in the paper foundry are forced to rush to the windows several times a day to stare off collapse brought on by the heat of the paper making machines. Fumes from the chemicals constantly emanate from the paper pulp vats and from the rolling machines where the paper is chemically treated as it goes thru the process of finishing and drying.

No Labor Organizations

There are no labor organizations in town, no union meetings and no organized rebellion against the smug hypocrisy of the middle class rulers of the town who are content to see the young women and men labor in this Leopold mill at any price, rather than take their purchasing power to a larger city. The young men take the attitude: "If I only had the chance to leave it all and go to Chicago, I would quit this damn factory."

Child Labor

Out of every ten persons in the town works in the Leopold plant. At least one-half of the population has worked there at one time, generally in early youth. One girl, herself scarcely more than 15 years old, said: "They don't require you to show a birth certificate when you ask for a job. If you say you are 18 they put you on a machine stitching, cutting, folding or stamping. If you say you are 14 or over they don't turn you away, but put you at jobs sorting material or carrying the boxes."

Another girl admitted to the DAILY WORKER that she is only twelve years old. She gave her age to William Beckwith, the manager of the plant, as 15.

Pressmen Get \$20 Only

The printing is done in the box factory. The printers who feed and run the printing presses which stamp the names of the firms on the boxes make twenty dollars a week, much less than one-half the union wage.

The middle class "angels" of the town, forgetting the sons and daughters who are foregoing an education and losing their health in order to provide Nathan Leopold with money to save his son from the gallows, prate about their "city beautiful."

When asked if he didn't think the low wages and the speed-up piece work system used in the Morris plant were a blot on the community, a lawyer answered, "No, Morris is the biggest and best small town in Illinois."

The Morris Daily Herald, the only

local newspaper, is a typical "booster," drumming up trade for the business men and trying to keep the residents satisfied with their lot. Ku Klux Klan news is prominently displayed on the front page. Len Small in all his rotten corruption, is ardently championed at every opportunity.

"Is Mayor Fessler a Republican," the DAILY WORKER reporter asked one of the town's bankers. "Yes," came the reply, "I guess pretty near all Illinois is Republican."

A campaign is now on in full swing in Morris to send the boy who sells the most "mercy bonds," to Chicago to eat dinner with Jackie Coogan on August sixth. The mercy bonds fund will be used to send food to starving orphans of the Near East. But the starvation wages in Leopold's factory are allowed by the business men here without protest. They know that a "suggestion" made by W. H. Beckwith or Nathan Leopold carries more weight with their business than the violent protest of the 500 employees of Leopold.

At Leopold's Order. It was at the "suggestion" of the Leopold company that the Western Union company, an equally anti-union concern, moved the branch office from the Rock Island depot to a separate office on Main Street. Beckwith, not entirely satisfied with the service at present, has written the Western Union company making a "suggestion" that the office again be changed. The Western Union company has just replied, stating that the matter will be taken up at once.

The DAILY WORKER has asked many citizens of the town if they didn't think the Leopold employees were getting a "dirty deal" and should receive more wages, and have their hours shortened. The reply, unless the person works in the factory, is generally a long while in coming.

Afraid of Leopolds

Morris citizens are afraid of offending the Leopolds, because of the taxes paid to the town on the property, and because of the general business given the town by the factory hands. "I guess they get a pretty fair wage if they're fast enough" is the way most of the Morris citizens save their conscience.

The 500 employees, not realizing their power as purchasers of commodities and producers of wealth, are slaving away at break-neck speed. The cheap pleasures of the flickering movie and the bumpy dance floor at Gold Park are not enough to ease the resentment in their heart, caused by the slave conditions imposed by the union hating Leopold.

Weeks when they will inaugurate a wage reduction in the production and in other departments. You must realize that the bosses are well organized and because of the power this organization gives them, they can reduce your wages to any level as long as you are willing to stand for it. The only way to prevent this is, for you to learn a lesson from the bosses and organize yourselves into a real fighting organization. The conditions of the organized workers in the building trades or in the railroad industry are relatively good because of the fact that they are organized. These workers in their struggles for better conditions and higher wages realize that as long as there are millions of unorganized workers in several industries in the United States that their struggle is all the harder because of the unorganized workers. Therefore, I as a representative of the Brotherhood of Railroad Carmen, am here to help you to organize and to prepare to fight effectively against the wage reduction of the boss," said Hogan.

Praises DAILY WORKER

In introducing Martin Abert of the Workers Party and the Young Workers League, Hogan said that if it had not been for the publicity in the DAILY WORKER and the co-operation of those connected with it, "Your strike would have been broken long before now."

Martin Abert told the strikers that the company was weakening in their fight. The fact that the company has hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of material laying idle in their plant due to the strike, means that they cannot get along without you. The tactics of the boss in all strikes is to try to divide the men, therefore, it is your duty to stick together until you win what you struck for.

RIVAL FACTIONS IN FIGHT FOR I. W. W. CONTROL

Rank and File Back Doyle-Fisher Group

(Continued from page 1)

W. and with general disruptive tactics. The real cause of the controversy, however, goes much deeper than this, and centers around a conflict over fundamental questions of policy, which will be analyzed in an early issue of the DAILY WORKER. The I. W. W. is, without doubt, confronted with a deep-seated internal crisis, the outcome of which will have a vital bearing on the future of the organization. While all the issues appearing on the surface of the present controversy have to do with technical questions, there is no doubt that the questions of principle which lie beneath them will now, under the pressure of the struggle, make themselves manifest.

Leavenworth Differences on Surface

One of the superficial causes of the fight is the hostility between two groups of released Leavenworth prisoners, one group of which accepted conditional commutation in June, 1923, and those, and their supporters, who opposed such acceptance. This issue was before the last convention of the I. W. W. and resulted in the decision of the convention declaring that those who accepted commutation acted within their rights as members of the organization, and prohibiting any further agitation against them outside of regular organization channels.

According to the charges of the group in control of headquarters at the present time, these attacks were continued in violation of the convention decision. This has resulted in three members, Bert Lorton, James Quinlan and Frederick Blossom, being suspended from membership. This action was resented by the other faction, which is led by James Rowan, representative of the Lumber Workers' Union on the General Executive Board. On July 15th five members of this faction on the G. E. B. held a meeting, declared itself to be the official body and rescinded the action of Joe Fisher, chairman, and Tom Doyle, general secretary, and issued publicly attacking them and their action.

The administration faction thereupon declared this action outlaw, on the ground that the last convention had ruled that a two-thirds majority was necessary in such cases. Charges were filed against the whole group of five before the G. E. B. by two officials of industrial unions charging disruptive methods.

Ousted Group Rejected Peace

The administration officers called a G. E. B. meeting on July 22, and invited the five to appear to answer the charges. This, they refused to do and were at once suspended from the G. E. B. by the general officers. But the overtone was made that if they would meet with the other members and proceed regularly, this suspension would be lifted.

Peace was rejected. It is alleged that James Rowan, Fred Bowerman of the Metal and Machinery Workers' Union, P. D. Ryan of the General Construction Workers' Union, Charles Anderson of the Metal Miners' Union and Harry Trotter, of the Railroad Workers' Union, notified the bank holding the I. W. W. funds, that they were the authority of the I. W. W. and to pay money on their order and none other. Their effort to get an injunction against Doyle and Fisher trying up the funds on hand, failed so far on account of their inability to secure the bonds in the sum double the funds, required for this court action.

This action brought about a climax. The bank refused and still refuses to pay on either faction's order. Doyle and Fisher, supported by a rank and file committee of influential members, then suspended the five members of the other faction from membership in the I. W. W. as well as from the General Executive Board. On the same day, July 29, the rank and file committee posted guard in headquarters and denied admission to the suspended members. Justus Ebert, editor of the Industrial Pioneer, recog-

Super-Power Will Lift Labor's Burdens Only Under Rule of Labor

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, new announcements are made of greater super-power projects. Plans for the north-eastern section of the United States, to be extended to other parts of the nation, call for the construction and development of tremendous inter-connected steam and hydro-electric power projects. One fact that should interest the workers, especially the coal miners, is that recommendations made by expert engineers say this will save 50,000,000 tons of coal annually. Another fact is that the plan will extend the use of electricity generally to farm areas. That ought to interest the farmers.

It was during the May convention, at Peoria, of the Illinois Mine Workers' Union that the president, Frank Farrington, hopelessly reactionary, urged support of super-power projects because they would call for an increase in the use of coal.

The DAILY WORKER, at that time, issue of Thursday, May 15, exposed this attempt of Farrington to blind the members of the miners' union. Unemployment is the great problem among the coal miners, everywhere thruout the nation. It is especially acute in Illinois. Farrington had to offer something. So he presented this lie.

Super-power is one of the hopes of the New Day. Soviet Russia is rapidly being electrified. The burden of toil, in the Workers' Republic, is being lifted from the shoulders of all who labor. In Soviet Russia super-power is developing in the control of the workers and peasants, and is being used for their benefit.

Super-power in the United States must also be in the control of the workers and farmers. This means that they—the workers and farmers—must establish their own Workers' and Farmers' Rule over the Land—SOVIET RULE.

Under the capitalist rule of Coolidge and Davis super-power will be in the control of the big profiteers. In the dreams of La Follette, built of filmy clouds called "free and unlimited competition," they would be in the hands of little profiteers. This would result in:

FIRST:—No benefit to the workers. The work-day would not be shortened. Instead hundreds of thousands, if not millions of workers would lose their jobs. The expert engineers announce that their super-power project would result in "decrease of human labor." But they do not say it will give more leisure to the workers. They refuse to confess that it will throw more workers on the scrap heap of industry.

SECOND:—No benefits to the farmers. The farmers will be compelled to pay for their super-power, "all the traffic will bear." They will go into bankruptcy as usual. They will become mortgaged as always. They will be thrown into the renter class, and not only pay rent to the landlord, but also high prices to the power trust, in which the landlord may be a stockholder.

This will be true as long as capitalism lasts. While capitalism rules at Washington, national ownership or nationalization of super-power will be of no avail. The workers who slave in the government owned postal service have their demands rejected with the same brutality that the czars of private industry, in the coal mines for instance, fight the demands of their workers. Efforts of the postal workers to organize, and assert their rights, are opposed just as bitterly by the government, as Judge Gary was upon labor's effort to organize in the steel industry.

This will also be true as long as capitalism lasts. Electric power is the super-power of the New Day. But it offers no relief for labor under capitalism. It takes no account under capitalism of the hundreds of thousands of coal miners unemployed. The miners must fight as always, under capitalism, for the shorter work-day, for the six hour day, for "The Four-Hour Day," in which the late Charles P. Steinmetz, the world-famous electrical wizard, said all the useful labor of the world could be accomplished. Superpower will free the shoulders of labor from tolls heavy burden when the Rule of the Workers has been accomplished. But in order to usher in that New Day the workers and farmers must dump the whole capitalist class off their backs.

nized the authority of the suspended members and was relieved of his position.

Efforts of a third group to reconcile the differences of the other two, the ranks of the I. W. W. is a symptom of decay symbolized by petty personal quarrels, or of new life and energy brought about by a revival of revolutionary policy and revolt against the lethargy, pacifism and liberalism which in recent years has been laying its paralyzing hand on the organization. The movement from below, represented by the prominent part played by the rank and file committee in the controversy, makes the latter supposition appear to be the more probable. What is lacking yet, is a clarification of the real issues.

Revolutionary Clarity Lacking. The whole situation is reminiscent of some of the early struggles of the I. W. W. The issue is not yet fully clarified because of the failure of

MORGAN AGENT SEES VICTORY OF DAWES PLAN

Owen D. Young Gleeful at London Meet

LONDON, August 1.—Owen D. Young, president of Morgan's General Electric company and member of the experts committee, triumphantly announced this morning that the Dawes program was winning at the inter-allied conference.

"We'll finish up this afternoon," he told newspapermen. The Morgan agent made this statement after leaving the British foreign office where he had been in consultation with representatives of the British and the French governments.

He holds the belief that the Herriot compromise proposals have saved the conference from breaking up and saved the Dawes plan for international control of German industry and finance.

The opinion is expressed by a majority of the delegates that sufficient unity will have been achieved by Tuesday next to invite the German representatives. It is expected that by that time the Anglo-American group will have come to some kind of an agreement with the French on the disputed issues, chief among which is the question of the amount of administrative control which shall still remain with the French-controlled reparations commission.

The dispute between the French and their rivals turns on this matter of the reparations commission. The Herriot compromise leaves most of the reparations administration in the hands of the old commission: the proposed tribunal of three, on which an American would hold the balance of power, would have judicial power but the administrative organization is more important.

Revolt Against God Of White Man at Negro Conference

(Continued from page 1) strikingly reflects not only the historical background of all Negro movements, but also the trend of the time—it is a discussion of religion, and from a peculiar standpoint. The first article of the agenda reads:

"RELIGIOUS."
"1. Discussing the deification of Jesus as a Black Man of Sorrows."
"2. The Canonization of the Virgin Mary as a Negress."
"3. The Idealization of God as a Holy Spirit, without physical form, but a Creature of imaginary semblance of the black race, being of like image and likeness."

Uprooting of Caste System. No one should discard his interest in the organization or in this convention because of the first article of the agenda. Following it will come discussions of some of the weighty questions affecting the current history of the world. The question of the liberation of all the darker race from the chains of imperialism, and the question of the uprooting of the caste system in the United States and elsewhere, occupy the major portion of the convention's time.

Communist Speakers Denounce Preparedness

(Continued from page 1) "or Mr. Davis, the paid attorney of the Morgan bank. It is true that we have been given a third choice this year: Mr. LaFollette. Mr. LaFollette represents the owner of the department store around the corner; he represents the cockroach clothing manufacturer in his search for ways and means better to exploit the workers. But the workers cannot permit a historically dying class to assume leadership over the working class, a class destined in the near future—nearer than you think—to follow the example of the Russian working masses in the establishment of a world Soviet Republic!"

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ANTI-FASCIST PARTIES MAY MAKE NEW MOVE

Big Meeting Planned For Sunday

(Special to the DAILY WORKER)
ROME, Aug. 1.—All members of the parliamentary opposition parties, which includes all the social-democratic groups and the Catholic group to some extent but not the Communists, will hold a private membership meeting here Sunday. It is understood that the internal political situation will be the chief topic of discussion, although no agenda has been announced. Some revised course of action may be laid out.

Premier Mussolini has not met the demands of the opposition in regard to the cleansing and reorganizing of the government. The opposition demanded that the parliament be constitutionalized and that the fascist militia be inducted into the regular army units.

In neither of these two requests has Mussolini been acquiescent. He has not been prosecuting the case against the accused fascist officials who are being held for the murder of Matteotti and has shown considerable disposition to release the criminals if it is possible to save himself while doing it.

The Communists have withdrawn from the official "opposition" group because of the compromising position the mixed social democratic group has taken. The Communists' plea for a general strike at the time the Matteotti affair was threatening to sweep out Mussolini was overriden by the socialists who would "strike" for ten minutes only, spoiling the political effect of the move.

MUSSOLINI, DESPERATE AT MATTEOTTI EXPOSE, STRIKES AT THE PRESS

(Special to the DAILY WORKER)
ROME, Aug. 1.—Director Mussolini is having his revenge upon the Italian press for not supporting him in the Matteotti murder. He has put the newspapers at the mercy of the police. Here are the essential points of his decree:

1. A second offender against the press law is deprived of the right to be an editor. 2. The police can by decree disqualify anybody from being an editor. 3. Whenever an editor publishes erroneous information, or paper incites people to punishable actions or to class hatred or slurs the fatherland, royal family, pope or friendly states, the police may bring the editor to trial.

The non-fascist press of Italy is unanimous in condemning the decree. Even papers that supported the government, though not of the government party, denounce it.

Cleveland Pushes Vigorous Street Speaking Campaign

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 1.—Local Cleveland, Workers Party, will inaugurate street meetings Saturday, August 2, when Max Lerner, organizer District 6, will speak at the corner of Woodland Ave. and 53rd St. on the subject, "The Menace, LaFolletteism." The committee in charge calls upon all members in that section to be present at 7:30 to assist with this meeting.

It is planned to hold a meeting every Saturday at this corner and meetings at other corners as rapidly as arrangements can be made. The work of securing signatures to the nominating petitions for Presidential Electors for Foster and Giltow, and for the State, Congressional, and County tickets must be carried on with all possible speed and energy. Anyone wishing to assist in the work of circulating petitions, and who failed to receive blanks, can secure same at the District Office, Room 312, Labor Temple, 2535 Euclid Avenue.

Union Miners Arrested

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., Aug. 1.—The union miners from the Bulker mine at Scott's Run coal field attempted to persuade the scab workers now employed there to leave the mine. The sheriff interfered, however, in behalf of the scabs, and put 10 union workers in jail.

Sheriff Yost said: "We'll enforce the law to the letter. We will break up every gathering." A good deal of trouble caused by scabs and company gunmen employed to act against the union members has been going on during the last month. In a nearby town, Brady, the union hall was burned by gunmen.

Send in that Subscription Today.

PLAN ANTI-WAR DEMONSTRATIONS IN MILWAUKEE

Daily Worker Editor to Speak August 3

(Special to the DAILY WORKER)
MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 1.—Louis J. Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, will speak in Milwaukee, Sunday, August 3, in Castellia Gardens, at the Anti-War and Anti-Militarism demonstration, arranged by the City Central Committee of the Workers Party.

In its appeal to the workers of Milwaukee, Workers Party calls upon them to demonstrate not only against war and militarism but also against the social patriotism of the Social Democratic Parties. In addition to Comrade Engdahl, there will also be speakers from federations in Finnish and Jewish languages.

An open air meeting, with Comrade Shklar as the speaker has been arranged for Thursday evening at the corner of 12th and Galena. This meeting is also arranged to demonstrate against the capitalist wars.

In addition to these demonstrations, the party also distributed 6000 leaflets and 100 copies of the Anti-War edition of The DAILY WORKER.

The Socialist Party is discreetly silent on the anti-war week. Having restored all the lost advertisements for the Milwaukee Leader and having made its alliance with the middle class politicians, it does not take any part in the struggle against militarism.

The Young Workers' League will also have an anti-military demonstration on Saturday evening, August 2, in the open air on the corner of 8th and Walnut.

Barney Mass, Young Workers' League organizer, will be the principal speaker. The meeting will begin at 7 p. m.

Jealous Wife Led Tar-and-Feather Attack on Woman

FREDERICK, Md., Aug. 1.—Nine persons were held under bonds here today on charges of having tarred and feathered pretty 20-year-old Dorothy Grandon, when a married woman "took the law into her own hands."

Mrs. Mary Shanks, wife of a farmer, among those arrested, confessed leading the mob which attacked Miss Grandon. The outrage started, she said, because the girl had been friendly with her husband. She at first absolved the male members of the mob from all blame, saying the men had "merely stood around to help her."

Those under arrest, besides Mrs. Shanks, are Harry Leatherman, manager of an electric light company; Arthur Rice and Alvey Rice, business men; Calvin Shanks, brother-in-law of Mrs. Shanks; Romer Shanks, her father-in-law; Irvin Rice, Paul Grossnickle and Grayson Doub, farmers.

Russian Appointments.
MOSCOW, Aug. 1.—Mr. Antonoff-Ovseenko, formerly Chief of the Political Department of the Revolutionary War Council, has been appointed Plenipotentiary Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to Prague, Czechoslovakia, and Mr. Kobetzky, Plenipotentiary Representative to Raval, Estonia.

RIVERVIEW—RAIN OR SHINE AUGUST 10th—SUNDAY PRESS PICNIC DAY

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PERSIA BOWS TO IMPERIAL U. S. DEMANDS AND WILL PAY BILLS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Smarting under the threat of breaking a diplomatic relation because of the killing of Robert Imbrie, American vice-consul at Teheran, the Persian government informed the United States in a formal note that extreme and vigorous efforts were being made to pursue and punish the slayers of the American diplomat.

The note was handed to Joseph S. Kornfeld, the American minister to Persia, and cabled by him to the state department.

A promise was also made, as demanded by the United States, to afford full protection to American nationals and diplomatic officials in Persia.

"Considering the official status of Mr. Imbrie, the Persian government agrees with the suggestion of the United States government that the body of Mr. Imbrie be accorded honors during its transportation," said the note. Inasmuch as Persia has no man-of-war it agrees to pay the expenses which may be incurred by the dispatch of an American man-of-war to receive the remains. Persia has no navy.

No. Dakota Farmers To Discuss Workers Party Plan of Action

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WILTON, N. D., Aug. 1.—Besides taking up such vital matters as organization and the party election campaign, the Wilton conference on August 3rd will have an interesting program made up of short talks on vital subjects, as follows:

1. Party Tactics and Discipline—Comrade Knutsen.
2. The Farmer and Communism—Comrade Husa.
3. The LaFollette Illusion—Comrade Trepp.
4. Why Social and the League Can Not Solve the Problems of the Farmer in North Dakota—Comrade Martinson.
5. The Problems of the Lignite Coal Industry in North Dakota and How Our Party Can Aid the Miners in Their Present Struggles—Comrade Cole.
6. The Russian Land System and Land for the Users as Applied to American Agricultural Conditions—Comrade Heck.
7. The Importance of the Farmer in the Revolution—Comrade Barrett.

Killed at Work.

ANDERSON, Ind., Aug. 1.—Bradford Fields, 45, head lineman for the Union Traction Company, was dead today, having been electrocuted when he came into contact with a 33,000-volt wire while working on a pole near here.

Send in that Subscription Today.

Jewish Workers in Philadelphia Will Picnic on Sunday

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 1.—The Philadelphia branch of the Jewish Workers' Relief committee has arranged a picnic for this Sunday, Aug. 3, 1924, at Flaxman's farm, Church Lane, Fox Chase.

The above organization has been doing good work for Soviet Russia during the past two years and its affairs are well patronized by the members and sympathizers of the Workers Party.

The picnic is particularly well arranged so that every one can spend a few hours in the fresh air and have a good time among comrades and friends. Games, amusements and refreshments are prepared. The admission is free.

RIVERVIEW RAIN OR SHINE August 10th—Sunday Press Picnic Day

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A special edition of this book has also been published for the Workers Party. Branches and members of the party are expected to place their orders with the literature department at the same address.

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290 Advertising rates on application.

Mexico Moves Forward

Mexico has decided to recognize the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. An ambassador from the Latin American Republic will soon occupy a diplomatic post in Moscow and a representative of the first Workers' and Farmers' Republic will take his place in Mexico City.

This action is most welcome news. Mexico has every good reason to be on the most friendly terms with the Soviet Government. Like Soviet Russia, the Mexican Republic has been compelled to fight for its existence against the aggrandizement of the imperialist powers of the capitalist world.

It is significant that, at this very moment when the Mexican government is forced to negotiate with the Committee of International Bankers in reference to old and new loans, it should have the courage to resume friendly relations with the Soviet Government. The farming and industrial masses of our southern neighbor have many times and long ago expressed their keen friendship for and genuine sympathy with the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. Only the fear of the foreign capitalist powers has prevented the Mexican Government from yielding sooner to this strong feeling of the overwhelming majority of the country.

The red flag is now flying to the north of Washington in Canada, where there is an official mission of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. Soon the red flag will be flying to the south of us in Mexico City. The imperialist United States Government is being rapidly isolated in its anti-Soviet Russian policy. Hughes' isolation policy against the Soviet Republics is proving a boomerang.

Last but not least, the restoration of complete, normal relations between Mexico and Soviet Russia is of inestimable importance in the field of all Latin American and United States relations. Latin America is today a sort of an economic hinterland for the powerful group of Yankee capitalists. The great storehouse of natural resources to the south of us has been at the mercy of the profiteering American capitalists. There is much intense hatred of Yankee imperialism in all the Latin American republics.

Mexico is the threshold of Latin America. The Mexican recognition of Soviet Russia will bring the oppressed republics much closer to the only government that entertains genuine friendship for them. This is an event of tremendous international significance.

The Circulation Drive

The DAILY WORKER is the mightiest weapon in the hands of the revolutionary movement in the United States. "How did we ever get along without it?" is the question our most active workers ask of each other. Now, that we have it, we can very well foresee what its loss would mean to the Workers Party and to the working class movement. But that is a very, very hypothetical speculation.

We are getting a circulation drive under way. This drive is an unusual one. It is a combination membership drive for the Workers Party and a circulation drive for the DAILY WORKER. Very novel and very interesting.

The problem is a simple one and quite easy. We pride ourselves on being militants. Here is a chance to prove that we are workers as well as talkers.

The plan is that every party member should enlist another member in the party and bring in a new subscription to the DAILY WORKER at the same time. Combination membership-subscription cards are issued. The DAILY WORKER has a reputation as a fearless battler for the workers. It does not seek to hide the truth behind a barrage of meaningless phrases. It is not "diplomatic." It is straightforward. The workers like it.

Every member of the party is expected to bring in at least one new member-subscriber during this campaign. Failure to do this means that it will take a good deal of argument to convince us that the comrade who cannot bring in a new member into the party is much of a militant or has exerted himself to gain influence among his fellow workers.

While the reformists are scuttling their organizations in order to grab votes, the Communists will be busy doing organizational work during the election campaign and turning voters and sympathizers into members of the Workers Party and subscribers to the DAILY WORKER.

When the capitalist press begins to write "Russian Reds plan war," then the workers may look out for new moves against Russia. The capitalists of the world have made war on Russia for years, their peace was preparation to renew that war, and now they begin to roll the drums again. The working class must mobilize against this new war threat!

Atta Boy, Morris!

Next to John W. Davis, Morris Hillquit is the favorite political prophet of the New York World. Pulitzer's sheet is very well pleased with the selection of Norman Thomas as candidate for governor on the socialist party ticket but it is still better pleased with the sentiments expressed by Mr. Hillquit in his interview to the World. The World hopes Mr. Hillquit will be allowed to set the keynote for the party.

"A progressive," says Mr. Hillquit, "is one who has a definite program of economic and social reform, the first test being the positive constructive character of such a program. Merely cursing the rich is not progressivism. Repeated and emphatic assertion of love for the poor is not progressivism." That is very sweet. No talk here of "fighting like a tiger on the barricades." And the capitalist press will not remind the once militant Hillquit of his earlier indiscretions. The revolutionary skeletons in his closet will not be rattled by the "rich." It is even reported that he is on speaking terms financially with the millionaire class. Why should he hate the rich?

"In his counsel to his own party, and his characterization of the opposing candidates as men whose aims may differ without a consequent default in honesty, Mr. Hillquit sets a standard of good taste and tolerance in political discussion." The New York World talking.

Daniel O'Connell, the famous Irish "Liberator," once said that whenever an English government official praised him, he went home and examined his conscience. If Hillquit considered praise from enemies of the working class in the same light as O'Connell did he would go home and open his head with a meat axe.

Monkeys and Monkeyettes

The committee on education of the Georgia house of representatives has favorably reported on a bill barring the use of state funds from any educational institution which acquaints its pupils with the Darwinian or any other theory of evolution. A similar law has already been passed by the Kentucky legislature.

One of the Georgia representatives in reporting for the committee declared the theory of evolution "rotten stuff." Another gentleman threw a fit over the suggestion that he was descended from a monkey and said that if he was, it was not his fault and would repudiate his ancestors.

Still another solon blamed the Franks murder on the kind of education received by the Leopold boys. They did not receive sufficient religious instruction.

Of course Darwin never claimed that man was descended from the monkey. But if such were the case, the monkey and not the members of the Georgia legislature would have reason to kick.

When the Catholic church was all-powerful and made and unmade kings, it was a crime punishable by death to doubt the theory, sanctioned by the church, that man was created by God and woman out of a rib taken out of Adam, the alleged first man. Those having the courage to doubt the Pope's word found themselves in jail, on the gibbet or on the rack. Yet in spite of all the forces of darkness and reaction, society man progressed intellectually until today only comparatively few accept the rib theory of the origin of man, and the Darwinian theory not accepted as a solution of the riddle of the universe, is given respected consideration in every reputable school.

The attempt to blame the Franks murder on lack of religious training shows a blindness to facts that none but fanatics could be guilty of. Disregarding wars where millions are murdered in the name of God and religion, statistics prove that the great majority of crimes against human life have been committed by persons with religious affiliations. In many instances the criminals claimed divine sanctions for the murder. The crimes of clergymen have cluttered the front pages of the newspapers for several years. And the South, in which the brightest gem is Georgia, has at least held its own in the figures defiling with crime particularly sex perversion. Darwinism surely cannot be blamed for the murder, rape and lynching cases that have disgraced the South.

Darwinism is not to blame for the Leopold-Loeb crime. The educational opportunities received by them are not responsible. But the rotten, corrupt, unjust socialist system which distributes its wealth in such a manner that a few at the top become perverted with excess while the millions at the bottom are reduced to physical and mental wrecks thru want, is the cause of crime, and only when the exploiting capitalist system is done away with and Communism established in its place can the human race begin in real earnest to tackle the many serious problems that are ignored in the hurry to accumulate wealth at the expense of the producers. Monarchs of the type that hold forth in the Georgia legislature are obstacles on the road to progress. Evolution has passed them by, but revolution will not.

Morris Hillquit's Program

"The intelligent handling of such questions as those dealing with the prohibition of child labor, for instance, establishing a minimum wage and affording other protections for the labor of women, measures looking to sanitation and safety places of employment, curbing excessive working hours, and so on." Calvin Coolidge is in favor of every one of these measures, realizing that so long as the capitalist class holds political power, they will be honored more in the breach than in the observance. Hillquit is not to the left of Al Smith but very much to the right.

Only Communism Can Crush Wars

By BEN GITLOW.
Workers Party Candidate
For Vice-President.

Ten years ago the world was plunged into a savage devastating war by the capitalist imperialist rulers. Capitalistic governments for four and a half years sent millions of workers to the bloody fields to be slaughtered. The World War in its colossal destructiveness threw the masses of the people into the depths of fear, extreme misery, hopeless despair and sorrow. Every advance on the road to human freedom and justice was crushed ruthlessly.

The capitalist rulers of all countries kept protesting that they were continuing the struggle in the interest of humanity and for the establishment of permanent peace. At the same time these capitalist rulers were converting the agony of the people into millions and millions of dollars of war profits. They fastened the many billions of dollars that the war cost not only upon the backs of the workers of this generation, but upon the backs of the future generations also. Thru their bloody regime they have so disorganized and destroyed the economic life of Europe that millions of people find themselves destitute. Starvation, unemployment and extreme indescribable poverty are today the common lot of most of the people of Europe.

Wars Against Labor
The capitalist rulers soon forget their protestations. The armistice was not followed by the laying down of arms and the resumption of peaceful industry. In Germany the revolution-

ary struggles for true freedom were crushed by the force of arms. In Russia, armies were hurled against the Russian workers and peasants who had liberated themselves from the yoke of their oppressors. In India, Indian workers who had aspired for national independence were massacred by the troops of the British Empire. The streets of Ireland were strewn with the corpses of young Irishmen who had dared to hope for an Irish republic. The United States with its wealth and gold crushed under its iron heel, Haiti, Santo Domingo and the Philippines. The Hungarian workers republic was wiped out in blood and a reign of terror instituted. Everywhere, the armies were in the field fully equipped and prepared for all eventualities.

Out of the Versailles Peace, no sooner had the signatures been dried, sprung the dangers of a future World War more destructive and more terrible. Because the markets of the world are limited and undeveloped territories more so.

Permanent peace can be established only by destroying the cause of all modern war. To get peace capitalism must be destroyed. The only ones that can do that job are the workers. Since they must bear all the war burdens of capitalism they have everything to gain and nothing to lose by doing so.

Workers Must Seize Power.

The only movement, in the world today that is engaged in a struggle against capitalism is the world Com-

the coming world catastrophe that is so lightly promised by many prominent capitalist diplomats.

No Peace Under Capitalism.

Capitalist governments can assure no peace. The only hope they hold out to the workers is continued exploitation and misery at home and savage, brutal devastating war. If war is to be ended, if the slaughter of millions of workers is to cease, then capitalism with its imperialism must be destroyed because capitalism in its very nature breeds war. Just so long as the earth's surface with its wealth is the private property of individual capitalists and their combines, just so long will there exist the danger of war. Just so long as the various national capitalist interests must find markets for their surplus products, and undeveloped territories for the investment of their surplus capital, just so long will they come in conflict with other national capitalist interests similarly situated. Out of such conflicts war must eventually follow. Because the markets of the world are limited and undeveloped territories more so.

Permanent peace can be established only by destroying the cause of all modern war. To get peace capitalism must be destroyed. The only ones that can do that job are the workers. Since they must bear all the war burdens of capitalism they have everything to gain and nothing to lose by doing so.

Workers Must Seize Power.

The only movement, in the world today that is engaged in a struggle against capitalism is the world Com-

munist movement. It is therefore, the only movement that is truly waging a war to destroy militarism and end war. It proposes that the power to make war shall be taken out of the hands of the capitalists. This it proposes to do by placing all the power in the hands of the workers. The Communist movement stands for the overthrow of capitalist rule, for the overthrow of the rule of the militarists. It proposes to set up in its place the rule of the workers. In place of the capitalist governments with their imperialist policies the Communists propose to set up the government of workers and farmers. The power to make war is then wrenched from the hands of the war lords, the bankers, the industrial overlords and the whole crew of parasites who have grown rich thru the misery and exploitation of the masses of workers and farmers. These present day rulers of the people's destinies will then no longer be in a position to stay at home and glory in the wholesale slaughter during a war of millions of youthful workers and farmers.

C.I. Offers Only Hope.

On the 10th anniversary therefore, of the outbreak of the World War the only hope for the workers against another recurrence on a world scale of similar capitalist insanity and all it implies for the workers is in the International Communist Movement. The cry of all workers should be "Down with international war butchery, up with the international solidarity of the workers of all countries in the Communist International."

S. L. P. DENIES PRESENCE AMONG C. P. P. A. CROWD

Says No Delegates at Cleveland

The national office of the Workers Party is in receipt of the following letter from the national secretary of the Socialist Labor Party:
Mr. C. E. Ruthenberg,
c/o The DAILY WORKER,
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Ill.
Sir:

In the DAILY WORKER of July 7, page 1, there appeared an article signed by you entitled, "Railroad Chiefs Dictators at Cleveland." In this article you say:

"Most surprising of all, there came to the convention three delegates representing the national organization of the Socialist Labor Party, and they sat thru the convention and accepted LaFollette and his program without a word of protest, in spite of their many loud protestations of revolutionary virtue."

As national secretary of the Socialist Party I herewith denounce this statement as an unqualified falsehood. I also demand that you prepare a statement for the DAILY WORKER withdrawing this utterly false, and, to the S. L. P., libelous statement.

Yours truly,
Socialist Labor Party,
Arnold Peterson, Nat. Sec'y.

The following reply has been sent to this communication by the executive secretary of the Workers Party:
Arnold Peterson,
National Secretary,
Socialist Labor Party,
45-51 Rose St.,
New York, N. Y.
Dear Sir:

In making the report to the convention of the Conference for Progressive Political Action, the credential committee of that body reported among the delegates seated in the convention:

"National organization of the Socialist Labor Party, 3 delegates and 3 votes."

This report was made publicly to the convention and there was no other inference to be drawn from it than that the national organization of the Socialist Labor Party had sent three delegates to the convention who were speakers in the convention. From your letter it appears that this is not the case. In view of these circumstances, I suggest that you address yourself to the secretary of the Conference for Progressive Political Action, making inquiry as to who presented the credentials from the national organization of the Socialist Labor Party reported to the convention.

We will, of course, be glad to print your letter in the DAILY WORKER together with this reply.

Very truly yours,
C. E. Ruthenberg,
Executive Secretary.

Italian Speaker Arrested.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Aug. 1.—Fernando Pascoli, of the editorial staff of "Il Lavoratore," who was arrested for speaking at an anti-Fascist meeting here Sunday night, is still in jail. The speaker was denouncing the Mussolini government and the capitalist system which permits and encourages such a dictatorship of big business when he was taken by the officious upholders of "the law."

Send in that Subscription Today.

FIGHT AGAINST MILITARISM TOLD IN YOUNG COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL

MOSCOW, July 15.—(By Mail.)—The fourth world congress of the Young Communist International opened today simultaneously with the sixth, All-Russian congress of the Communist youth.

In his opening speech, Jeff Zetlin eulogized Lenin and the sacrifices of the young Communists in the struggle against the white terror and capitalist militarism. Gregory Zinoviev, chairman of the Communist International, was election honorary chairman, and Comrade Lozeray, victim of the military courts, was made an honorary member of the presidium of the congress at the suggestion of Schatzkin.

Comrade Manuilsky, representing the Communist International, addressed the congress on the tasks of the Young Communist International, saying that its chief problems were the struggle against militarism and the preparation of the youth for the civil war against capitalism. Long cheers and ovations met the greetings of Frunze who spoke in the name of the Red Army and the Red Fleet, and told of the high ideals of the Red soldiery in maintaining the power of the proletarian dictatorship.

Further greetings were made by Monmousseau (France) in the name of the Red International of Labor Unions; Erna Halbe, in the name of the International Communist Women's Congress, and Israel Amter (America), in the name of the International Red Aid.

Chasseigne, of the French League, proposed a resolution of protest against the white terror and against bourgeois class justice, which was accepted by acclamation.

Greetings were also received in the name of the imprisoned victims of Polish and Estonian capitalist persecution. Tschaplin, speaking for the congress of the Russian Young Communist League, was followed by the presentation of a red banner by the Moscow youth committee to the fighting young Communists of Berlin and another banner from the Red Presnija district to the Swedish Young Communist League.



I AM THE "CHILD-WORKER"

I am the child-worker! Day after day I toil in textile mills, where there is only the roar of the machinery and the sharp commands of the masters. My brothers and sisters toil at my side. Our clothes are ragged and we are—oh so tired!

Every morning, in the chill of the dawn, the great whistle blows forth its summons and we must crawl from our warm beds and hasten to the factory. How I would like to sleep—just once—until I couldn't sleep—any more. But I know I can never do that for it isn't pleasant to go hungry.

How bright the sun looks in the early morning as we trudge to our work. How soft and restful the grass in the yards of the MASTERS' looks. How happy I would be if my brothers and I could play there in the soft grass. And how fine it would be if my sisters could have a playhouse and dolls there under the great oaks. But that can NEVER be, for we are poor. Play is not for such as we.

I once saw a happy crowd of boys and girls playing in a school yard. They were like us, only better dressed and their cheeks full and red; not thin and sallow like ours. How lucky are those little boys and girls!

I have a BAD cough. The doctor says I should be sent away to the country, but father says it can't be done. I must continue to work thru long hours and weary days while the cough grows worse. The foreman looks at me coldly when he hears me cough. I am afraid that he is going to send me home and that will be bad, for then father and mother

will beat me.

I wonder why some little boys and girls can have time to play and go to school, while others like us know only a factory's gloom and the goad of work in the factory.

I'm just a little slave boy who has never been to school and who knows only to tend a loom, but I think it's hardly fair! Do you?

Do you wonder why WE NEED JUNIOR GROUPS? BOYS and GIRLS who read this story and have as yet not joined the junior group, JOIN NOW! Let us work and fight together to do away with these conditions. . . . Join and help make every boy and girl happy! Down with child labor!!

Shot In Klan Fight.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 1.—One man was shot thru the chest and thirteen others were injured in a pitched battle between members of the Ku Klux Klan and anti-klanmen on the streets of Worcester. More than 500 persons were engaged in the melee.

Klan Candidate Leads Woman.

FORT WORTH, Aug. 1.—Judge Felix Robertson of Dallas, Ku Klux Klan candidate, today was holding a lead of nearly 30,000 votes over his eight opponents in the Texas gubernatorial primaries, and a woman, Mrs. William Ferguson, was battling for a place in the run-off.

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"The idea becomes power when it penetrates the masses."
—Karl Marx.

SPECIAL MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT THE DAILY WORKER

AUGUST 2, 1924

SECOND SECTION

This magazine supplement will appear every Saturday in The Daily Worker.

American Capitalism Preparing New Wars

By J. RAMIREZ (Gomez)

There is a whole assortment of "experts" at Washington whose sole business is to plan the next war. They plot out field offensives on the European continent, air raids against London, lightning invasions of Mexico, complex incidents of naval warfare against Japan. Minutely and patiently they study the topography of France, making numerous little markings on the map to indicate marches and counter marches, poison gas attacks, or other maneuvers. They take up one country after another and work out a complete, detailed plan of campaign against it.

U. S. Policies Make Enemies.

Our war experts have it all figured out as to who the future enemy is likely to be. If they prove to be wrong it doesn't matter, because they have laid their plans on the assumption that every great Power in the world is at least a possible enemy—not to speak of a few dozen of the lesser Powers. This means that at bottom the national policies of the United States are war policies.... policies which, if pushed to their logical conclusion, inevitably lead to war.

Wars arise out of clashes of policy. Where do the policies of the United States clash with those of other Powers? Where do they not clash?

Anyone can think offhand of a hundred "sore spots".... in China, Latin America, Europe. Chataqua orators are still repeating two-year old speeches on "our untroubled policy of isolation," but actually American foreign policy today is as adventurous as anything the world has ever seen. It is riding rough shod over all opposition, driving relentlessly on to new disasters. The legend of isolation is not believed by anyone who does not spend his time "reminiscing" instead of thinking.

Lafayette, We Are Here Again.

Europe occupies a more and more prominent part in our day's news from day to day. American capital is in Europe with both feet now, fighting aggressively for advantage, with the militant backing of the United States Government. The notorious Dawes Plan for the enslavement of Germany is the mark of the epoch.

Comrade Varga, in his lucid analysis of the Dawes Plan, showed how it reflected the changed economic conditions in the United States. "Owing to the boom period prevailing in the United States," he pointed out, "the bourgeoisie of that country had no inducement to involve themselves in European affairs. With the end of that boom, and the necessity for a world market, the interest of the American bourgeoisie in Europe increases and a share in the plundering of Germany appears to them more desirable."

There are more than 1,800,000 men out of work in this country today. Everywhere industry is continuing to slow down—especially the constructional industries, which play such an important part in American capital investment. On the other hand the bank vaults are bursting with gold; money is so plentiful (among financiers, stock gamblers, etc.) that it is being lent on call at less than 2 per cent interest.

Hughes Backs Morgan Scheme.

Finance capitalists must invest their surplus somewhere or they will get no returns from it. So they begin to look across the water. There are plenty of chances to invest in Europe. Germany for instance has been in the market for a loan, these many months. But the bankers must have guarantees. Germany, with the French occupation burdening the productivity of its most important industrial areas, is not good enough security. Consequently, Thomas W. Lamont, of J. P.

Morgan & Co., informs Ramsay MacDonald and Premier Herriot in London that no money will be forthcoming under the Dawes Plan unless the French troops are withdrawn. Secretary of State Hughes happens at this time to be enjoying a vacation tour to London. He declares himself heartily in accord with the Dawes Plan, and tells the newspapers that he agrees with the Lamont interpretation of it. Obviously Mr. Hughes would not talk like this unless he were talking for the United States Government.

How the Machinery Works.

The mechanics in the development of American foreign policy are shown here so plainly that one can "see the

hesitate to resort to any extremity if his profits are at stake. The last war was a Morgan War and the next war will be a Morgan War too.

Germany Mortgaged.

What is the Dawes Plan in essence? It is a scheme for giving the Allies (principally England and the United States) such control over the industrial processes of Germany that they could exploit her for their own benefit and at the same time forever hold her down as a rival. With heavy mortgage on the railroads and industries of the country, and control of her central banking institutions, the Allied bankers will have a strong hold over the entire economic life of Germany.

other countries, the Sinclair contract for monopoly rights in the exploitation of oil in southern Italy.

Reviving the League of Nations.

The United States has become a part of the whole European system. Comrade Varga calls attention to the fact that the League of Nations is again becoming an issue in America. The tremendous drive to put over the Bok "Peace" Plan.... the 1924 platforms of both Republican and Democratic parties.... the active part taken by U. S. Ambassador Kellogg in the present conference of premiers in London, all these things show which way the wind is blowing. And the outcome is war.

But America is a peaceful nation! Did we not, shout the phillistines, take the lead in the calling of the famous Disarmament Conference at Washington? The Conference should not blind us to its content. "It is probable that the Washington Conference will make not for peace but for war," declared Thomas F. Millard, in a confidential memorandum written for the State Department.

A Coup d'Etat.

The Washington Conference was a simple aggressive maneuver. Europe is a puny field for the exploits of our imperialists. For years now they have had a vision of empire, whose eastern outposts lay far across the broad Pacific. In the quaint, picturesque, and (incidentally) enormously wealthy land of Old Cathay, Wall Street and the United States Government have been pursuing a policy of late, calculated to fairly bewilder the average worker or farmer, toiling away in the seclusion of "isolated" America. "China," wrote Millard, in another of his confidential memoranda "is the central factor in American Foreign Policy." China is also a factor in the policy of other national imperialisms. These policies clash one with another. War is the certain consequence. The Washington Conference was a masterly coup d'etat on the part of American capitalism in the struggle for strategic advantage in the far East.

The proposals regarding armaments were shoved into the background in the Washington Conference; the American representatives refused even to discuss them until "various Pacific Coast and Far East questions" were disposed of. Japan was put abruptly on the defensive. The inviolability of American interests in China was urged and insisted upon. Even the proposal for limitation of armament, apparently so innocent, were a part of the American offensive against Japan. All military experts concur that, especially considering the present industrial background of the two countries, the naval limitation agreements made by the conference, tend inevitably to the relative weakening of Japan and the relative strengthening of American Capitalism.

A Fight for Empire.

The Japanese have been made to feel that the United States government is determined to back up all the schemes of American Big Business in China. The fight for empire is declared. There is the threat of war and the danger of war in every line of the Washington agreements.

China is the greatest market in the world for the absorption of surplus capital. She has coal, iron, antimony, lead, oil, cotton, rice.... and, above all, plenty of cheap human labor. What group of money-mad American financiers would hesitate to lead us into the most perilous adventures in the face of such a prospect?

But American capitalism comes late to the Chinese treasure house. Much of the treasure has already been parceled out. The United States pre-

(Continued on page 8.)



How will you keep him from your door?

wheels go round." Bankers, in pursuit of profit, lay down conditions for foreign governments to follow, and the State Department backs them up; in consequence, whereof, the Government embarks upon a certain line of policy, which may involve it in all sorts of entanglements if it does not abruptly shift its position. The State Department is now backing up Morgan. A definite stand has already been taken toward France and England and there has been a direct clash with French policy in the Ruhr. Moreover, it is not easy for the Government to retreat. Now that Morgan has gone ahead with his Dawes Plan adventure, on the basis of assured government support, he is in a position to demand that the support be not withdrawn. American foreign policy has thus become warp and woof of the policy of Morgan. And Morgan thinks only of his profits. He will intrigue to checkmate possible foreign competitors. He will endeavor to use his present position for future economic advantage. He will not

This is nice enough for the American bankers—but gives them an imperialist stake in the unstable affairs of Europe, which the United States Government will be called upon to defend in every crisis. Eventually this means war.

It is inconceivable that there should be another big war in Europe, without the United States being involved. Morgan already has millions of dollars tied up in loans to Austria and Hungary, and practically controls the financial administration of the former nation, under the present receivership which the bankers forced upon her. In addition, there are the as yet unpaid loans to the Entente Powers. Morgan dragged the United States into the World War to protect those loans, and he intends to protect them in the future, however complicated the circumstances may become.

Other elements of danger are the heavy investments of American capitalists in European industry, the numerous concessions in the Balkans, the oil interests in Roumania and

The General Staff of the World Revolution

A View on the V Congress of the Communist International.

By MOISSAYE J. OLGIN.

This is the eleventh day of the Congress. More than half of the work still remains undone. There will come out of the commissions a vast amount of leading principles and practical propositions as to the national and colonial problem, the peasant problem, the trade unions, organization and propaganda. There will, probably, be a number of decisions concerning the inner life of the most important parties of the Comintern.

Still, the heyday of the Congress is over. The debate on the political report of the Executive Committee has been completed. A resolution approving the policy of the Executive Committee has been adopted by the whole Congress against eight dissenting votes. The character of the Congress is now clear. All the rest of its work will only be an amplification of what is contained in this basic resolution.

It would be futile to attempt a survey of ten days' debate in a newspaper correspondence. There has been a wealth of Communist ideas poured forth in sixty-two speeches, some of which, reported stenographically, grew into fair size pamphlets. A brief analysis of this part of the Congress work alone will require a series of careful essays. What can be undertaken here is a few conclusions which force themselves upon every participant as self-evident and beyond dispute. These conclusions become a certainty as discussion develops. They lay, so to speak, on the surface.

1. This is a Congress of parties. There was a time, said Comrade Zinoviev in his report, when we were propaganda associations. We had no consciousness of being so, but we were no parties as yet. We saw a mass of discontent in every country, and we thought that was an organized Communist force. How the situation has changed. The seething of the masses referred to by Comrade Zinoviev, is smaller than it was four and five years ago. The attack of capital is fiercer. The companies work in a less favorable medium. Communists' work requires a solidly built organization, a pliability of tactics along a sharply drawn class line of action illuminated by theoretical groundwork. As one listens here to the reports of the various parties and to the passionate defense or denunciation of one policy or the other, one becomes aware that those are no more "societies for the propaganda of Communism," but political revolutionary parties in action. The main parties of the continent have a firm organization. They have developed a strict discipline. They are deeply rooted in the masses of the proletariat. They are winning over large numbers of workers. Some are mass parties themselves. And they are hooked up with every phase of the political, the economic, the social and the cultural life which has any relation to the interests of the working class or to the future of the social revolution. They are political factors of first importance.

2. This is a Congress of revolutionary parties. Revolution here is no abstraction, no pious desire. Revolution is the daily bread of most delegates here assembled. Europe is being shaken by revolutionary convulsions these last six years, and many parties have actually participated in proletarian upheavals. Here are the Italian Communists who fought bloody battles against their bourgeoisie and against the Fascist. Here are the Bulgarian representatives of a party which as late as September, 1923, conducted a series of armed insurrections. Here are the Poles in whose country there was a workers' revolt on the sixth of November, 1923, in Cracow. Here are the German comrades, steeled in numerous insurrections and bitter against their former right wing leaders who are blamed for not having led the masses into battle to seize power last October. And here are the members of the Russian Communist party which heads the proletarian dictatorship since October, 1917, after a glorious revolution.

No, revolution here is not a theoretical conception formulated on the basis of scientific speculation. Revolution is a fiery reality. It has not yet won a victory in any of the European countries, but it is daily nourished by the decomposition of capitalism, by growing burdens of militarism, by increasing ferocity of despairing bourgeoisie, by deepening misery and starvation of the workers, by the avalanche of an agrarian crisis, by mounting discontent of colonial peoples, by the bankruptcy of social-democratic and trade union bureaucratic leaders who are helping to mend the breaches in the structure of exploitation. The revolution is in the very tissue of European social organization. This is why the Congress talks of revolution as if it were the most commonplace order of business. This is why the delegates talk of preparations for revolutionary fights as if they were members of a military general staff in war time. This is war time in Europe. There may be a lull in military activities, but the war is on. The maneuvering for battle continues.

A detail: some of the parties here



Testing the Dawes Plan.

represented are illegal in their countries. Some delegates have come to Moscow under assumed names and may face grave dangers upon returning. But nobody seems to be upset over such prospects. They are taken for granted. They are a part of revolutionary life. "Illegality" today may turn out dictatorship tomorrow, and prison is an integral element of a Communist career.

3. This is a European Congress. There was a time when an international Communist congress resembled a full sized man surrounded by Lilliputians. The Russian Communist Party loomed up as the one and only great mass party consolidated into fighting battalions. The others were in a process of formation. The center of gravity, therefore, lay in the East of Europe. Russia not only led, Russia dictated. The word of Russia was law. In the present Congress, the leading influences of the Russian Communists remain in full force. The wisdom, insight, experience, knowledge of the best Russian comrades animates the whole International as ever before. The loss of the greatest of all political leaders, Lenin, leaves, of course, a colossal gap; his leadership can be replaced by none; yet, all the other brains of the Russian revolution are at work, and the western Communists look up at them for direction, aid, criticism, approval. Still, the center of gravity is gradually moving westward. The European parties become a factor more

and more decisive, not because the Russian Communist party is diminishing in influence, but because the other parties become more consolidated and gain in experience. The German party is a force at the present congress. Next come the French comrades. Third in importance are Italy and Czechoslovakia, the former for the revolutionary possibilities the latter for its solid party of 130,000 in a country whose entire population hardly exceeds thirteen million. Due to the key position of Great Britain among imperialist states, the British Communist party is given much attention. Western communism is a very active force both at the plenary sessions of the congress and in the numerous commissions. Ruth Fisher, the leader of the German Communist party, has been the reporter of the most important congress commission—the commission on the political report of the executive committee. Thalheimer, tho of the minority of the German party, is co-reporter, with Bucharin, on the program question.

4. This is a left congress. We do not mean to say that the fourth world

revolution.

Back of this tendency is an iron-clad conviction that Europe is heading towards a revolution, that capitalism is bankrupt, that the contradictions of capitalism and imperialism cannot be cured within the framework of bourgeois society, that even if there is a temporary halt in the downward trend of the present social and economic order, its final breakdown is unavoidable and approaching with fatal sureness. In such a historic era, every detail of Communist preparations may become of momentous consequences in the near future. Every aberration may prove disastrous.

This conviction, on the other hand, is based on a new powerful factor without which one cannot understand revolutionary Europe of today: the new proletarian generation. In the last six-seven years, millions of young workers have grown into manhood, millions of sturdy modern fighters who have not gone thru the old school of social-democratic adaptations, who have not lost their spirit in the crucible of disappointments following the war and its hideous "peace," who have retained a great source of unexhausted energy and have no patience with the existing order of things. It is the impetus of this young generation, unspoiled, unbiased in favor of compromise with capitalist order, untouched by the poison of bourgeois psychology, which is the driving power back of the new left leaders of European Communist parties. It is they, the millions of post-war proletarians, and not the old, tired, worn-out middle aged workers of the old type, who will be in the first ranks of the revolution.

5. This is a Congress of Bolshevization. The most feverish interest is given to the problems of the United front tactics and the Farmer-Labor government slogan. They are the nerves of the congress, the throbbing heart of all the discussion. They have been thrust upon the Communist parties by the recent developments in bourgeois states and by the practice of revolutionary struggle. Party is of paramount importance.

The practice of the German Communist Party. The German leaders of the right wing are branded for having failed to lead the working class into a battle for power last October. The Brandler group is accused of having allowed itself to be caught in the net of bourgeois democratic parliamentarism when the German Communists entered the Saxon government last fall. There are no words hot enough to express the scorn of the German delegates when they speak of the Chomnitz conference at which the right wing leaders failed to issue a call for insurrection. What was the reason for such hesitation, they ask. And their answer is: because the Brandler group believed in organic co-operation with the Social-Democracy on the basis of the constitution; because the right wing Communists were afraid of losing contact with the left wing social-democratic leaders; because they were not free from the inheritance of the past—from parliamentary democratic illusions; because they misunderstood and misinterpreted the tactics of the united front and the slogan of a labor-farmer government which must be a revolutionary tactic and a revolutionary slogan.

Nor is this wrong application of a correct set of principles confined to the German party alone. Over and over again representatives of the various countries appeal to the Congress against opportunist deviations in their respective parties. There is, for instance, the Checho-slovakian party whose conference adopted a resolution to the effect that the workers' government can be a peaceful transition to the proletarian dictatorship. There is the Swedish Communist party where a portion of the Central Executive Committee was against the centralization of the Communist International and where a noted leader showed strange aberrations in the question of religion. There is a tendency towards peaceful compromises in the Bulgarian Communist party. All such shortcomings are under a

(Continued on Page 3.)

WORKING CLASS NEWS By KARL REEVE

The DAILY WORKER, the first Communist daily newspaper to be printed in the English language, has made working class history during the seven months of its existence. The news columns have created a favorable reaction among the workers, and an analysis of the different types of news stories printed in The DAILY WORKER will be of benefit to the volunteer reporter.

The DAILY WORKER is used not only to educate the workers to heed the message of Communism, it also solidifies the Workers' Party membership and educates and informs them of the Party tactics. This theoretical and tactical news is very important to the movement. The translations from Russian and other foreign magazines and newspapers inform the membership of the latest trend of world Communism. The theses, programs and articles explaining American policy, officially printed in The DAILY WORKER, create a self-reliant and well-informed rank and file.

More important to the volunteer reporters, however, is the Workers' Party news of meetings, demonstrations and entertainments which should be sent in from all over the country. This Workers' Party news keeps the different sections of the party informed about what the other sections are doing, and unifies the party.

Every Workers' Party event of even local importance should be sent to The DAILY WORKER. It is not much more trouble to write up the event as a news story, instead of

merely sending an advance notice in the form of a handbill, and not only saves much time, but makes a better story.

In addition, every labor event attended by a party member should be reported to the DAILY WORKER. Every strike in which a party member takes part carries with it not only the organizational duties but the duty to give the left wing angle of the story publicity in The DAILY WORKER.

The DAILY WORKER has unlimited fields of expansion which are as yet unknown to many of the Party members. The working class news which deals with the every day worker in the shop, or political and industrial activity, relies for much of its value on the distribution of the paper carrying the story to the places written up. For instance, at a Negro meeting of the followers of Marcus Garvey this week in Chicago, several hundred copies were sold to the Negroes because of a front page article giving a speech of Marcus Garvey. The paper not only extends its advertising, but also educates in this case, the Negroes to the Workers' Party policy toward the Negro problem.

It is the duty of the membership not only to send in the news stories, but when they are sent in, bundles of the paper containing the story should be ordered from the business office and sold at the strike meeting or demonstration written about.

The DAILY WORKER in reporting its first big strike—the Chicago Ladies Garment Workers' Strike—formed labor throught the country of the injunctions suffered by Chicago strikes, and the membership of the union throught the country not only

read our strike news but became more closely acquainted with the Workers' Party.

New uses are constantly being found to make The DAILY WORKER more valuable to the working class. In the Pullman carbuilders' strike The DAILY WORKER was sold at the gates of the plant and the imported steel workers, hearing The DAILY WORKER newies call, "All about the Pullman strike," learned for the first time that there was a strike in the Pullman plant. Thus The DAILY WORKER stumbled on an unwitting aid to the picketers. The DAILY WORKER, in this strike, served as a rallying point for organization work, members of the staff speaking at the strike meeting and aiding in the strike activities.

All this activity, increasing the faith of the workers in the sincerity and power of the Workers' Party, had as its foundation, the printing of the strike stories in The DAILY WORKER. They formed the basis of the strike activity. Thus volunteer reporting assumes much greater importance than the mere printing of a news item, if properly backed up with selling of the paper and organization work.

In the strike of the Jewish Bakers in Chicago a big opportunity of similar nature was missed because the Workers' Party members who were striking did not call up the Worker with news of the strike.

Another innovation of The DAILY WORKER was inaugurated in the strike of the Greek Restaurant workers carried on by the Amalgamated Food workers in Chicago. The union bought a special strike edition of The DAILY WORKER, the entire front page being devoted to the strike

ing food workers, the rest of the paper remaining the same. Several thousand copies of this special edition were distributed by the Food Workers Union among the restaurant workers, thus greatly aiding their organization drive and extending the influence of the paper.

The Western Electric campaign was an example of the possibilities of creating interest in working class news in almost any large factory. At one time over three thousand copies of The DAILY WORKER were sold daily in front of the Western Electric gates, exposing the speed-up system in the plant, increasing the sales of the paper and giving the workers more confidence in themselves and in the paper.

These are a few of the history making achievements of The DAILY WORKER. Not only will they be copied in other factories and other cities, but other and greater achievements lie ahead for the only working class daily in America. In the coming drive for new subscribers the membership must bear in mind the tremendous importance of sending in news, selling the paper, and exploiting it to the utmost in the interests of the workers. If this is done, the subscription list will be doubled within six months.

In closing these few suggestions about the relation of the party membership to The DAILY WORKER, I give the few long suffering readers who have had the patience to wade thru the series of articles, the usual mechanical suggestions. The story should be typed if at all possible. Use double or triple space and write only on one side of the paper, and as O'Henry suggests, let each article finish at the bottom of the last page.

The General Staff of the World Revolution

(Continued from page 7)

heavy barrage at the Congress. The Congress by no means repudiates the tactics of the united front, it is only giving it a clearly defined revolutionary contents as a means of winning over the majority of the working class, as an instrument for mobilizing the masses, as a method of class propaganda and as a test for the social-democracy to prove its anti-proletarian and anti-revolutionary nature. There can be a million ways of applying the united front tactics, says the Congress; the practical steps may differ according to the concrete situation in every country. But if we have in mind our task of mobilizing the masses for the conquest of power, if we use every opportunity to strengthen the working class in its class struggle and to straighten its line in the direction of a revolution, then we may not be afraid of any strategical maneuvers including those which demand compromises. Enormous applause followed Zinoviev's quotation from Lenin's article, "On Compromises": "The task of a truly revolutionary party consists not in impossible repudiation of every compromise, but in making all compromises which cannot be avoided while remaining loyal to its principles, to its class, to its revolutionary task, to its cause of preparing for the revolution and of educating the masses of the people for a victorious revolution."

What lent the question of a Labor-Farmer government particular timeliness was not only the Saxon experiment but the present complexion of the most powerful European states. Social-democracy is becoming a leading factor in every country. The British labor government is directed by social-democrats. The French government is practically under the influence of social-democrats. In Belgium, the probability of social-democratic participation in the cabinet is near at hand. In most European countries there is a tendency on the part of the bourgeoisie to share power with the social-democrats. This is meant to save the capitalist order from collapse, but it may tempt some unstable proletarian elements, Communists not excluded, to cherish some

hopes of progress thru peaceful reforms. It puts the question of Communist co-operation with social-democrats on the order of the day. Those who think that a Farmer-Labor government may be a peaceful transition towards complete proletarian dictatorship, will they not advocate our joining a social-democratic government whenever opportunity offers itself, in order that we may reach our goal in this reformist way?

The Congress answered this question with an emphatic No! A Labor-Farmer government is not meant as a form of co-operation with social-democracy within the framework of the bourgeois state. A Labor-Farmer government is meant as a product of revolution, as a revolutionary slogan, as the popular name for the power of the masses, which is to destroy the apparatus of the old democratic state and take its place. A Labor-Farmer government is meant, not as an adaption to bourgeois democracy, but as a call to overthrow the bourgeois institutions, as an organization for such overthrow, in short, to put in Zinoviev's words, as a pseudonym for proletarian dictatorship. The forms, the circumstances, the composition of such a government may vary, but its fundamental principle must remain unaltered: a power to break the bourgeois rule. It may even be a coalition with some social-democratic parties which, under pressure from below, have lost their reformist meanness, but it must be a coalition for the seizure of power, for the realization of proletarian rule.

Thus the Congress, thru numberless clashes, thru feverish wrangles, thru sparkling explosions of oratory, passion, wit, sarcasm, thru a vast exchange of world-wide experience accumulated in actual struggles, proceeds to define a revolutionary, a Bolshevik policy which demands flexibility, alertness, shrewd and careful strategy on the part of a well organized and well-disciplined party, a policy which the allowing for adaptations, for adequate approach to biased or unconscious masses on the basis of any program that defends their interests and is capable of shaking them from passivity and mobilizing them for revolutionary

struggles, retains in view and moves towards the goal of the proletarian revolution—the seizure of power.

To consolidate every party on this basis and for this kind of work is Bolshevism. The resolution on the report of the E. C. defines it in the following words: "Making the party leadership, the organizations and the individual members active"; "real revolutionary initiative, energy and striking power, capacity for shrewd maneuvering, conscious iron discipline of true revolutionary fighting organizations"; "consciousness of the task of the Communist party and of the Communist International as revolutionary leaders must become part of the blood of every individual member, so that out of the consciousness of a Communist fighting community there spring the firm loyalty which will cement the party into a Bolshevik organization and the International into a victorious world party."

6. This is a Congress moving towards a World Communist Party. The Congresses of the Second International were loose gatherings for the expression of opinions binding nobody. The Congress of the Third International is an assemblage of representatives who work out one

line of policy for all parties and whose decisions are obligatory to all parties. This alone is a token of the formation of a world party.

There is, however, something more. This move towards one international party did not spring from the heads of theoreticians. It was dictated by the practice of the struggle. It is not at all indifferent to the German party how the French comrades are going to act. Quite the contrary. On the activity of the French party depends much of the success of the German revolutionary movement, and vice versa. To the French Communist party, the strengthening or weakening of the Russian proletarian dictatorship is of paramount importance. To the Russian Communist party, the line pursued by the Polish comrades is a matter of grave concern. And so on, and so forth.

This is why every party is so keenly interested in the affairs of every other party. This is why all problems of all parties become here only the various facets of one great problem. The possibility of such a homogeneous policy for all countries is only an additional proof of the decay of capitalism. Conditions are ripening everywhere. The inheritors are steeling their arms.

SOCIAL-PATRIOTS SWEAR LOYALTY

The imperialist cannons in 1914 shattered nothing more completely than the illusion that the leaders of the French syndicalist and socialist movements were still revolutionists. Note how "Bataille Syndicaliste," Jouhaux and Vaillant swore their devotion to the great militarist ventures.

From "Bataille Syndicaliste," Aug. 4, 1914:

"From the power of the mailed fist, from German militarism, we must save the democratic and revolutionary tradition of France."

Jouhaux at the Grave of Jaures:

"And now, from this burial, we are entering into the war, and I am going too."

Edward Vaillant:

"Let us swear that we will do our duty for the Fatherland, for the Republic, for the Revolution."

Our Aims and Tactics in the Trade Unions

BY JAMES P. CANNON.
Assistant Executive Secretary,
Workers Party.

(A speech delivered at the Party
Conference of Coal Miners at St.
Louis, Mo., July 27th, 1924.)

COMRADES:

These conferences of Party members in the important trade unions in which representatives of the Central Executive Committee take part are becoming frequent occurrences. We must regard this as a healthy sign. It indicates that we are maturing as a Party of theoretical and practical revolutionists, and getting a firm grip on our basic tasks. The close collaboration between the active comrades in the field and the leading organ of the Party has a beneficial result all the way round.

The close and intimate contact with the practical problems of the daily struggle and with the comrades who directly face them, serves as an unerring corrective to any tendency there might be in the Party to deal with these problems in an abstract or purely doctrinaire fashion. On the other hand, the participation of the Party representatives insures that the fundamental political aspect of the trade union struggle will be brought to the front in these trade union conferences. The importance of this cannot be over-estimated. Otherwise there is constant danger of the work of our trade union comrades being influenced too much by expediency and so-called practicality. One-sided conceptions, purely trade union points of view, take the upper hand and the general class issues of the struggle are pushed into the background. Such a state of affairs must be guarded against. We know too well that it leads to reformism and futility.

We are meeting here today to consider the problems of the particular trade union you belong to, from the standpoint of the Party, which is the standpoint of all Communists. And I think I will be proceeding in the proper order if I put forward as a premise the revolutionary aims of our Party and propose that we weigh and judge every trade union question that comes before us, no matter how small or practical it may appear to be, in the light of our final aims.

A Revolutionary Party.

Our Party is a party of the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat. The proletarian revolution is the only solution of the labor problem and all our work must lead to this goal. This is our starting point in the trade unions, as in every other field of activity in the class struggle. It is this fundamental conception that distinguishes us from all other parties and groups in the labor movement. It is the band of steel that binds us together into one Party.

Our revolutionary goal shapes our policy in the daily struggle. The revolutionary aspirations of our Party comrades generates the enthusiasm and self-sacrifice that give the Party its driving power. Woe to us if we become so "practical" as to forget this for one moment. All our work must lead toward the proletarian revolution. If we keep this always in mind and measure all our daily work by this standard we will keep on the right road. The revolutionary principles to which we are committed put upon us responsibilities and duties which cannot be shifted or evaded if we are to live up to our conception of the Party as the vanguard of the workers. We have to stand up and fight for the true interests of the working class as a whole, at every turn of the road.

With the Masses, But Leading Them.

We want to be with the masses, but we must also go ahead of the masses, and not be afraid to take an unpopular stand, when it is necessary in order to combat their prejudices. Take for example the Ku Klux Klan. Here is an organization that is anti-labor in its very character, yet large numbers of coal miners are misled into supporting it. To fight the Ku Klux Klan, to expose its reactionary nature and win the workers away

from it is a difficult and somewhat hazardous task in certain sections of the country, but it is our duty to the working class to make such a fight. We would not be worthy of the proud name our Party bears if we evaded such a fight on any pretext.

Our work in the trade unions is developing. Evidence of this can be seen on every side. Such conferences as this are proof of the rapid strides we are making. We have already accumulated rich experience, and this experience is bringing to light both positive and negative sides in our work. One of our main duties is to review the whole activity from time to time, to strengthen and improve what is good, and discover what is bad in order to reject it.

It goes without saying that we Communists esteem each other very highly, but when we meet together in conferences such as this, it is not for the purpose of extending bouquets and empty compliments, but to speak out openly and frankly; to subject all our work to thorough-going examination and criticism in order that er-

rors may be discovered and overcome. You have the right to expect plain speaking from the Central Executive Committees. I feel quite confident that if some errors in your work are mentioned here in this discussion, if some of the mistakes that individual comrades made, are pointed out in a friendly and brotherly, but nevertheless frank manner, as is the custom among Communists, that none of you will feel offended. The discussion is only for the purpose of improving our effectiveness and strengthening the party for the fight.

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in the mines. It was in the forefront, dealing the heaviest blows against the agents of the bourgeoisie, who have usurped the official positions in the miners' union. The work of our comrades in this convention added greatly toward making the Miners' Union a better union for the class struggle, thereby increasing the prestige of our Party. That must be acknowledged at the very beginning.

In a whole series of trade union conventions held in recent months the same phenomena was to be observed. Our small Party, which only yesterday emerged from underground and began to collect the scattered forces of the revolutionary workers, was the storm center of the fight against reaction in the labor movement. We have not yet become the leader of the masses in the trade unions, but we have become the leader in the fight for their interests. The rest will follow in good time. Of this we can be confident.

It is no accident that our Party is pushing forward everywhere and putting itself at the head of the strug-

bring forth fruitful results. Our power will be multiplied at the next convention, if we frankly recognize the negative as well as the positive sides of our activity at the last one.

One of the main errors made by our comrades there, was the failure to realize fully that the brazen scheme of class collaboration presented to the convention in the report of Frank Farrington, revealed the political and ideological basis of all the corruption and betrayal of the whole bureaucracy of the United Mine Workers of America, from Lewis to Farrington. Our comrades should have attacked this report in the most militant fashion. They should have shot it to shreds on the ground that it represented the theory of the mutual interests of the coal diggers and the parasites who exploit them and fatten on their toil and misery. Against it they should have set up the principle of the class struggle, the theory of the salvation of the workers thru uncompromising struggle against their exploiters.

Such a fight would have been a dagger aimed at the very heart of the corrupt and treacherous trade union bureaucracy, because it would have been aimed at the false system of ideas with which they poison the labor movement. Such a fight should have been seized upon as the best means of opening the eyes of the miners, and making them see their real problem. All the other fights in the convention, the fight over the appointive power, the fight for better legislation in union affairs, for the reinstatement of Howat, etc., should have been regarded by our comrades, and explained to the delegates, as related to the basic fight for the principle of the class struggle, and subordinate to it. This would have been the best means of awakening the honest rank and file delegates, and of binding them more closely to us.

Another error at the convention occurred in the handling of the resolution on the recognition of Soviet Russia. Here again the principle of the class struggle was involved. The Farrington machine played a clever game with the delegates on this resolution, by calling for the recognition of Soviet Russia in one paragraph, and then nullifying the whole effect of the resolution by adding the qualification that Soviet Russia should recognize certain obligations—the very obligations which the capitalist governments of the world have been vainly trying for six years to impose upon her. Our comrades made the mistake of thinking that the question of formal recognition of Soviet Russia was the real issue, and of considering such a resolution a victory for us.

This was entirely too "statesman-like." We are for the recognition of Soviet Russia, because it is a working class state, and because we recognize that the interests of the working class all over the world are bound up with it. The recognition of Soviet Russia is for us an issue of the class struggle, and we should have made the fight purely on that basis, and hammered home again to the delegates the idea that the solidarity of labor, the world-wide union of the working class in the fight for the overthrow of capitalism, must be accepted as the guiding principle of the labor movement. We might have failed to get a majority of the convention if we had put the fight on this basis, just as we might have failed to get a majority in a clear-cut class struggle fight against Farrington's scheme of class collaboration, but that is a secondary matter. We would have brought the principle to the front. We would have clarified the minds of many of the delegates, and tied them more closely to us. It is not the formal victory but the fight that is important.

Inadequate Organization.

From the same point of view the inadequate development of the left wing caucus at the convention should be pointed out. Some comrades objected to these caucuses on the

(Continued on page 6)

LOOPING SILK STOCKINGS

BY VERA BUCH.

Row upon row of workers' houses
Stretch at the foot of the factory.
Company houses, dingy and gray,
Each with a high pointed roof
And a puny red spike of a chimney.
Narrow and gray, like our lives,
From the factory window I see them.

And yonder on the hill, a jewel in the sunlight,
The house of our boss.
Slender columns rising white from the blossoming shrubbery,
Rosy roof all aglow, great glimmering windows.

I look down the long room, like a vast whitewashed jungle,
With its row upon row of machines, all clicking and turning.
Heads of workers bent low, great vistas of columns and drop-lights,
Two hundred and fifty girls I see, young and old, looping silk stockings.
Even the little hunchback, with her back like a question-mark,
And her face like a poor hunted rabbit's.
... But the daughter of our boss I do not see.

Where is she this spring day, the rich man's daughter?
Is she playing her piano there in the palace-like mansion?
Is she driving her car in the sweet air, breathing the scent of the blossoms?
Or is she dawdling in Europe, seeing the wonders
We never shall see? ... She is not here, the rich man's daughter.

All day I have sat here, looping silk stockings,
Heel and toe, heel and toe, each mesh precisely
Impaled upon its sharp needle.
Numb is my brain with the tiny monotonous meshes,
Drowsy my thoughts with the tireless thumping machinery.

Yonder the hazy sun gilds the palace-home
With a distant, dream-like splendor.
Was it in a dream I heard that some day
I shall play with the boss' daughter there, and she
Work with me here, some lay, looping silk stockings? ?

rors may be discovered and overcome. You have the right to expect plain speaking from the Central Executive Committees. I feel quite confident that if some errors in your work are mentioned here in this discussion, if some of the mistakes that individual comrades made, are pointed out in a friendly and brotherly, but nevertheless frank manner, as is the custom among Communists, that none of you will feel offended. The discussion is only for the purpose of improving our effectiveness and strengthening the party for the fight.

Our Valuable Experiences.

The power of a disciplined Party, founded on revolutionary principles, and concerning itself in a business-like fashion with all aspects of the trade union struggle, has already begun to manifest itself. At the last convention of the Illinois miners, for example, everybody could see that the Party is beginning to grow up, to stretch its shoulders, and take its place on the stage of events. Our Party appeared there as the leader of the fight for the interests of the men

gle. The reason for this is that ours is the only party willing to fight for the immediate interests of the workers, and the only Party standing for the solution of the labor problem by means of the revolutionary overthrow of capitalism. All of the interests of the working class immediately and ultimately, are indissolubly bound up with the revolution. And if we make mistakes here and there, if we fail to take the fullest advantage of opportunities which arise in the course of the struggle, it is because our comrades in the unions, due mainly to inexperience, have not fully mastered the art of taking a practical stand on every question that arises, and relating it skillfully to the final aims of the movement.

Correcting Our Mistakes.

To do practical work, and at the same time to deepen and extend the class-consciousness of the workers, and lead them toward the struggle for power—this is the heart of our task in the trade unions. From this point of view an examination of events that transpired at the last convention of the Illinois miners will

The London Conference By Alexander Bittelman

At this writing they are still deadlocked. They may continue in this fashion for another week or two, and then—break up. They cannot very well agree because there is too much at stake. Even a makeshift arrangement is something that the London Conference will hardly be able to produce.

It Isn't the German Loan.

Reading capitalist news and interpretations of the London Conference only confuses one's mind. According to them the main reason for the deadlock is to be found in the unwillingness or inability of the French government to accede to the, so-called, security demands of the English and American bankers, which is true, in a measure. But the explanation touches only the surface of the matter.

It is true that the French government, in line with the interests of the French heavy industrialists, wouldn't relinquish the right of the Commission on Reparations to be the sole judge and executor in the matter of imposing sanctions upon Germany in case of the latter's default. It is also true that the English and American bankers are opposed to the position of France in this matter, their main argument being that the prospective investors will not readily come forward with their money for the proposed 200 million dollar loan for Germany as long as the French government thru its control of the Reparations Commission remains the sole judge in the matter of sanctions. All this is perfectly true, because these are the outward manifestations of the conflict that is at present taking place at the London Conference. However, what

we should concern ourselves mostly with is not so much the outward signs as the inward causes, which brings us to the old issue of—

Who Shall Dominate Europe?

For this there are three great contenders: France, England and America. The capitalists of these three countries are being driven by the logic of the economic situation and by the force of mutual antagonisms and jealousies, to seize control over the most important sections of Europe. Germany, because of its coal and iron resources in the Ruhr and because of its comparative helplessness, offers at present the shortest and most effective way for securing domination over Europe. Germany has therefore become the chief stake in the imperialist game of the great powers.

France has made two attempts to secure for herself the coal and iron riches of the Ruhr basin. One was at the close of the great slaughter when the infamous treaty of Versailles was written. Clemenceau had then tried to annex to France all of the industrial Rhineland. In this he failed, because the capitalists of England and America wouldn't stand for it.

But French Imperialism was not ready to give up so readily one of its most cherished dreams. Consequently another attempt was made, the famous march into the Ruhr initiated by Poincare. The original purpose of the invasion was probably the complete annexation of the province to France, or, failing in this, to secure for French capital such a measure of control over the industries of the Ruhr as to make the latter practically French possessions. The combined opposition of the capitalists of Germany, England and America prevented France for the second time from realizing its ambitions. Then

French Imperialism began evolving a scheme based on the idea that the Ruhr industries be controlled jointly by the heavy industrialists of Germany and France. In other words, French Imperialism was getting ready to compromise with its German brethren on the division of spoils in the Ruhr basin. The industrialists of Germany were quite willing. Barring a few differences that were yet to be settled, Big capital of France and Germany was about to join hands in the battle for the conquest of Europe.

Then something happened. American imperialism jointly with the English stepped into the affair and said: No. It shall not be. This categorical NO was delivered through the so-called Experts' Report commonly known in America as the Dawes plan. And in order to touch French imperialism to the quick, American and English bankers fooled around for a little while with the French franc chasing it down almost to the same value as the German mark in its critical days.

French imperialism took the hint intelligently. It acquiesced in the Dawes plan, (theoretically, at least,) and expressed a willingness to negotiate. The result was the London Conference.

What Are They Negotiating About?

The concrete question is this: Who shall control the coal and iron industries of the Ruhr basin? To this question the replies are as follows: France: the heavy industrialists of France and Germany. America and England: All us, meaning by this that in such a joint control America would come first, England second, France third, and Germany fourth. Or, if France remains obstinate, Germany might come third and France last.

The Co-Relation of Forces.

In this imperialistic battle, which is a continuation of the great slaughter by means of diplomacy and economic pressure and which is preparing the ground for a new and still bloodier struggle, the forces of the combatants are co-related about as follows:

In France: Heavy industrialists are in favor of exclusive Franco-German control, the petty-bourgeoisie and the labor aristocracy are distrustful of it. The latter are more inclined toward accepting the Dawes plan.

In Germany the situation is about the same.

In America, big capital is naturally class (big, middle and small) and the labor aristocracy are opposed to Franco-German control and in favor of the Dawes plan.

In England the entire capitalist in favor of the Dawes plan and opposed to the French scheme. Middle and small capital as well as the labor aristocracy have not yet made up their minds on the proposition, the chances being that these groups will eventually be brought into line by big capital in favor of the Dawes plan.

Thus we see that the forces lined up in favor of the Dawes plan, considering the matter internationally, are much more powerful than are those favoring the idea of Franco-German control. If it comes to a show-down, which means war, the former are sure to win. But the international bourgeoisie does not dare to resort to the means of arms. The memories of the last slaughter are still fresh in the minds of the masses. However, there is no other way of solving the problems of the London Conference except by war, that is, from the capitalist point of view, or else, by a proletarian revolution from the point of view of the working class.

The Composer of "L'Internationale"

By AMADEUS DUNOIS.

There recently appeared in the editorial office of our French Party organ, "Humanite" Peter Degeyter, the composer of the music to that world-famous battle song of the proletariat, "L'Internationale." In reply to the question how he came to compose this melody, we learned that thirty-five years ago he was a textile worker in Lille, the industrial center of the north of France. At that time the Socialist movement in Lille was making great progress. Peter, along with his brother Adolf took part in it. Before all he was a great lover of music, and it was here that he entered a workers' choir which elected him as its leader. Among the members of this workers' choir there were two who have since become famous: Gustav Delory, the Mayor of Lille, and later member of parliament for Lille, and Henri Ghesquiere, who likewise became member of parliament and died during the last days of the German occupation. All kinds of songs were sung by this choir, the workers would willingly have sung socialist songs too, but they did not know any.

One day in 1889 a comrade handed to Degeyter a poem by Eugen Pottier, the former member of the Paris Commune, who had just died in the direst poverty in Paris. The poem was called: L'Internationale. The date next to the signature—June 30, 1871—indicated that the verses of the revolutionary song had been composed immediately after the bloody week of the Commune.

This poem, charged with glowing force, began with a call to the defeated in the social battle:

"Arise ye starvelings from your slumbers,
Arise ye criminals of Want!
For Reason in revolt now thunders

And at last ends the age of Can't!"
As the poem proceeds the whole program of the social revolution is

indicated in the wonderfully compressed lines.

Peter Degeyter was quite enthusiastic. He again and again repeated these powerful lines, in which burned the fire of an unvanquishable hope. For in fact "L'Internationale" is not the lamentation of the vanquished, humbly deploring their defeat. It is the war-cry bursting forth from the innermost of a class, the working class, which is preparing its revenge and knows that its revenge will come.

The humble textile worker Degeyter at this moment had the inspiration that these lines of revenge were only lacking an appropriate melody in order to become the proletarian revolutionary hymn.

"I shall attempt," he said, "to put these verses to music."

He started work immediately and some days afterwards, the music was composed—this martial catchy tune, which we all know so very well. Peter Degeyter at once began to make copies for his comrades in the choir.

Thus in a suburb of Lille in 1889 "L'Internationale" was born. It is true it required some time to become popular. It was sung in Lille, but in no other place.

In 1899 a general congress of the workers' organizations and the French Socialists was held in Paris, the first Congress of Socialist unity.

When the congress was just about to disperse, a delegate suddenly mounted a table. It was Henri Ghesquiere. And in the general silence he started a song, which to most of the delegates was unfamiliar. . . . After the third couplet all the delegates joined in the refrain:

"Then Comrades come rally! . . ."

This was "L'Internationale." A year later the whole of Socialist France sang it, and thus it happened that the hundreds of delegates who attended the International Congress of 1900 learned to know this song. After this the simple song of Degeyter began to become known throughout the whole world.

While his song achieved such a great success in the Socialist world, Peter Degeyter had to have recourse to the law courts in order to establish his claim as the composer of "L'Internationale," as owing to the intrigues of Delory and Ghesquiere, his brother Adolf was held to be the composer of the song. It was only after 20 years of law suits that the court recognized him as the real composer of the "Internationale."

Peter Degeyter, who is by now 70 years of age is leading a very poor existence along with his wife, earning only a few francs by the sale of confectionary. Now, when the Russian Comrades have learned of his situation, they have decided, on the suggestion of the French comrades, to grant him a monthly pension and to arrange a festival for his benefit.

Great homage was paid to Peter Degeyter at the last national congress of the French Communist Party, when he was asked to take a seat on the tribune and to address the congress with a few words. But owing to great excitement the worthy old man stumbled with his words until the chairman, comrade Sellier, asked the orchestra to strike up the "Internationale." And the latter, a workers' brass band from Lyons, started the immortal music. The whole congress rose to its feet and joined in the refrain.

At this moment Peter Degeyter was wholly changed. He looked as if the whole thing to him were a dream in his poor exploited life, which up to then had not found any expression. With his right hand he beat time, with the movements of his head he marked the rhythm. One could not turn ones eyes from the touching picture of this gray haired man. He was pale, his eyes appeared to be gazing into the distance, his nostrils trembled. And he seemed at this moment to be the living symbol of the working class, which will experience as a whole, after long and bitter sufferings, persecutions and injustice the day of its final victory.

It is very likely that this scene will be repeated in these days in Moscow. On the proposal of the French comrades the Executive Committee decided to invite Peter Degeyter to take part in the V. World Congress. He certainly has the right to receive the homage of the International and we hope that he will find no difficulty in accepting this brilliant homage in the capitol of the Communist International and the world revolution.

At the same time it is our duty to pay grateful homage to the old poet who wrote the verses of the "Internationale," of "Jean Misere" and the "Monument des Federes" and many other revolutionary songs, inspired by the glorious Commune. We refer to Eugen Pottier, whose name we have to rescue from the oblivion with which it is threatened.



M. DOUMERGUE, French President, as seen by French Communists.

RIVERVIEW

RAIN OR SHINE

August 10th — Sunday

Press Picnic Day

Rebellion in Labor Unions

A REVIEW—by MARTIN ABERN.

"Rebellion in Labor Unions" demonstrates most clearly how closely the official leaders of the American labor movement are tied in every way to the capitalist class. How and why the leadership in the labor unions is separated from the rank and file is graphically pictured as Miss Kopald in simply written but brilliant chapters outlines four major outlaw strikes in recent years.

The leaders have a vested interest in the unions and this cuts into the very heart of the organizations, presumably fighting bodies for the betterment of the conditions of the workers. This book proves one thing, if it proves nothing else: that the American "Labor Leaders," Farrington, Gompers, Lewis, Lee, Berry and others are intensely interested in the welfare of the employers and just as inversely in that of the rank and file of the labor unions.

The long tenure in office of the "labor leaders" has resulted in strong machines being formed and these machines have inevitably produced bureaucracies and other oligarchic features. Under the leadership of these agents of capitalism in the labor

movement, the unions have become governments and woe to any militant or oppressed and discouraged rank and filer who dares to question the authority of the bureaucrat, labeled labor leader. The labor misleaders have become separated from the membership economically, in environment, in thought.

Unions exist primarily to conduct a struggle, a class struggle, against the employing class for better wages, conditions of labor, etc. But the labor unions in America today are not class institutions. There are two class institutions. There is the working class membership and then there is the leadership, capitalistically minded and capitalistically placed economically. A leadership which is heart and soul with the capitalist class, whom it must pretend to fight. But in this book, Kopald by citation of facts, by statements and actions of the alleged labor leaders themselves, Berry, Farrington, et al, shows how even the pretense of defense of workers in the unions has been eliminated and the bureaucratic and fake leadership has gone over completely and without any misgivings into the camp of the employing class. It is class collaboration with a vengeance.

The insurgent or "outlaw" movements of the Illinois miners in 1920, the railroad outlaw or "wild cat" strike in 1920, the Printers Vacation Movement in New York in 1919 and the New York Web Pressman's strike in 1923 are vividly outlined. In each instance Miss Kopald points out plainly how the "outlaw" or insurgent walkouts had their basis in bread and butter needs. The bread question in each case was acute. The needs of the workers were obvious—even to the "labor leaders." Only a spark was needed to touch off the seething discontent; and comparatively minor incidents, such as unjust fines (Tom Mooney penalty fine in Illinois), discharge of workers, (Carey Printing Company in New York) etc., did provoke the struggles which swiftly developed into struggles against the bureaucracy and tyrannical despotism of the labor officials and their, the labor leaders' aids, the government and the employing class.

As these insurgent strikes spread and brought thousands of workers into the ranks of the rebellious members (such as in Illinois) or brought out the entire organization such as the New York Web Pressmen, the insurgents learned that they not only

had to face the employing class. They discovered, to their dismay, but increasing knowledge, that they had to meet the enemy within the unions, their "leaders." These capitalist "labor" leaders invoked the aid of the employing class and the local, state and national governmental agencies. Thugs, gunmen, spies, expulsions met the insurgents on every hand. This was the democracy of the unions and rank and file rule.

These revolts of the miners, railroad workers and printers are significant, first in their similarity in origin, and, second, in their suppressions. These unofficial walkouts were unorganized. Patience and suffering had reached the point of revolt regardless of consequences to the men. The Union leadership suppressed these revolts with an iron hand. The insurgents were met at all times with cries of "Unconstitutionalism," "Bolsheviks" and the usual tirade of abuse, besides physical opposition.

Revolts in unions have taken place many times in the past. They are taking place in Europe and more will come in America. But revolts in the past and revolts now have a different meaning. Even as has taken place (Continued on page 7.)

Our Aims and Tactics in the Trade Unions

(Continued from page 4)

ground that Farrington's spies might be present and learn something in advance about the fights we intended to make in the convention. This attitude is erroneous. It is the result of overcaution and too much concern for immediate legislative and technical victories. Moreover, it represents, to a certain extent, an unconscious yielding to the position of the reactionary unionists who are against any attempt to organize the rank and file against them. This question goes much deeper than appears at first glance. The failure to organize the left wing delegates at the convention into a fighting body, if carried to its logical conclusion, would lead to the failure to organize the left wing forces throughout the union. It means giving up, under pressure of the officialdom, the right to organize the Trade Union Educational League. "Don't make a mole hill into a mountain," is a good maxim; but it is just as good if we turn it around and say to the comrades who are willing to concede this small point: "Don't make a mountain into a mole hill." If we are making a serious fight to break the control of the trade union bureaucracy we must not neglect to organize our troops.

Our fight for the conquest of the union is at bottom a fight to organize the rank and file workers together with us on the basis of the class struggle. Therefore, they must be enlightened as to our aims and plans.

Conventions should be regarded as the best occasions to advance this process. The conventions afford us the opportunity of coming into close contact with rank and file delegates, of combatting by discussion and argument their prejudices and misconceptions, and of uniting them with us into an organized body to fight for the regeneration of the labor movement. The left wing caucus is necessary for this work.

It is far more important to us if we get acquainted with ten new workers and make them a part of the organized fight, than if we pass a dozen resolutions in the convention by an accidental majority.

The conscious support of the workers is what we want. We are fighting for their minds and hearts. Do not forget that, comrades. The officialdom can turn our best resolutions into scraps of paper. They can retain office by stealing elections, but they can not take away from us the workers—we have won over to our way of thinking and fighting. The officials can maintain themselves in power, for a time, by a thousand tricks and fraudulent practices. But

once we have won the masses over to our side, we can snap our fingers at them. The control of the unions means for us the control of the masses. This, and this alone, will insure our final victory.

Communists and Union Offices. I want to pass over now to another question which will become more and more important as our strength develops in the trade unions. It has confronted us already a number of times. That is the question of becoming candidates for office. This may become one of our greatest dangers, and one of the greatest sources of corruption of Party members, if we do not properly estimate this question and take a resolute stand on it at the very beginning.

In the discussions which took place here today, we heard the remark made by one of the comrades that our struggle in the unions is a struggle for strategic positions. This is a one-sided view and if we allow it to stand alone, we will fall into a serious error. We must adopt the point of view that our struggle is a struggle to develop the class consciousness of the rank and file workers and to win them over to the principle of the revolutionary struggle against Capitalism under the leadership of our Party.

If we will connect the fight for strategic positions with this broad political aim and subordinate it to this aim, we will be on a safe ground. Otherwise, we will be confronted with the spectacle of Party members regarding the fight for office as an end in itself; of evading or putting aside questions of principle with which the masses are not familiar; of scheming and calculating too closely in order to get into office. Of course the comrades will justify all this on the ground that once they get into office they will be able to do big things for the Party. But quite often we will be apt to find the very comrades who adopt this method of getting into office falling into the habit of continuing it in order to hold the office. They will thereby degenerate into mere office-holders and office-hunters. They will lose the confidence and respect of the militant rank and file workers, and our Party, which stands responsible for them, will have its prestige greatly injured.

Strategic positions, however, are very important and we must not take a doctrinaire view in regard to them. The opinion expressed here by one comrade that men become petty bourgeois in their interests and outlook as soon as they are elected to office and that, therefore, we should have nothing to do with office, is not correct. It is true that official position, especially in the American trade union

movement, has led many men in the past to corruption and betrayal of the workers, but that does not say that communists must be corrupted. We have to hold the conception that a true Communist can go anywhere the party sends him and do anything, and still remain a Communist—still remain true to the working class. Comrade Lenin was an official. He had more power than Frank Farrington, but he did not become like Frank Farrington. The guarantee against corruption of Party members who become officials is that they remain close to the party and that they base their fight for office on the support of the rank and file for the policy of the class struggle, and do not become too expedient and too "clever"—do not try to "sneak" into office by soft-pedalling and pussy-footing on questions of principle which may be unpopular, but which, Communists, nevertheless, are duty-bound to stand for.

A Party of Struggle.

Our Party is a party of rank and file revolutionary workers, a Party of revolutionary struggle against capitalism and all its works, and we expect comrades who are put into official positions to retain that fundamental conception and carry it out in all their official work. They must not allow themselves to be influenced by their positions into an attitude of overcaution. Above all, they must not acquire an "official" psychology, and fail to do their duty by the Party for fear of jeopardizing their positions. We do not put Communists into office in order that they may do less for the Party, but more.

The atmosphere of American trade union officialdom is a fetid one. It is permeated thru and thru with customs and traditions of a non-proletarian character. Take care, you comrades who become officials, that you do not sink into this swamp. Remember always that you are Communists and hold on to your rebel Communist spirit. Do not succumb to the customs and traditions of office developed by the agents of the bourgeoisie, who have fastened themselves upon the labor movement in official positions, but take your own revolutionary ethics and customs with you.

Party Discipline.

The question of Party discipline becomes especially important in connection with comrades in official positions. Comrades so situated must tie themselves closely to the Party, make themselves one with it, and regard the Party always as their best friend. The close union of a Communist official with the Party will be the best guarantee that he will be able to retain his revolutionary point of view and do his duty by the working class.

The Party expects even more discipline to be shown by comrades who become officials and leaders than by other members of the party. It does not fear even the biggest officials who go against the decisions of the Party and follow a policy in conflict with it. Comrades who hold offices, no matter how important they may be, cannot act as independent individuals without being called to order by the Party.

The Test of Our Work.

We can sum up the whole question in a few words. We are not Progressives, but Revolutionaries. Our role in the trade union movement is to organize the masses for the proletarian revolution and to lead them in the struggle for it. All of our daily work must be related to this, and subordinated to it. The test of our work can never be made by formal victories on paper, but by the development of class consciousness in the ranks of the workers, the degree of their organization on that basis and the increasing influence and leadership of our Party. Strategic positions in the labor movement are of importance chiefly from the standpoint of enabling the Party to advance and develop its work of revolutionizing the masses.

Let us be shrewd and practical by all means. Let us learn how to meet every question that arises in the union, in a realistic and businesslike manner. Let us become experts in the daily work of the unions, and in maneuvering for strategic positions, but let us also remember always the danger of degenerating into mere progressives.

Active unionists, especially those who hold office, are beset by a thousand temptations to turn aside from the road of the class struggle. Only their close union with the Party will enable them to overcome these temptations. With the assistance of the Party they will learn how to serve the workers in the daily struggle and to connect all their activity with the task of leading the masses toward the final revolution. They will learn how to measure their progress at every step, not by formal victories on paper, but by the development of the class consciousness of the workers and the influence of the Party, by the extent to which their activity inspires the workers with that spirit of determined struggle, which is the spirit of communism.

Many difficulties will confront us in the task we have undertaken, but, with the assistance of the Party and the International, we will solve them all. We will win over the masses to the side of Communism; we will wrest the labor movement from the hands of the agents of the bourgeoisie and convert them into mighty instruments for the proletarian revolution.

THE REDS' PICNIC

BY FREDERICK F. SIMMONS

A PLEASANT woman, clad in a blue gingham apron and with a smile that very seldom leaves her face, bustles about where three paper covered tables stand beneath a tree. Behind her, a little fellow in gray striped trousers and a straw hat a trifle too large, hops obsequiously about, anxious to be of some help. At the end table, another fellow, tall and dignified, sits waiting with a bottle opener in his hand. The arrangements committee is on the job and its leading light, a slender youth with an over serious face, flits first here and there, to see that everything is alright.

Now the crowd begins to filter in. A Ford drives up and parks in the dusty road alongside the grove. From it clambors a bunch of youngsters, two women who brush the wrinkles from their skirts as soon as they reach the ground, and its driver, who locks the steering wheel, edges over in his seat and then on to solid earth. They make their way to the picnic grounds. Other Fords drive up, discharging their passengers in almost the same spot. From the car line comes a straggling group of the more unfortunates. The ever increasing crowd reaches the refreshment stands.

"Get your refreshment tickets here." A Jewish youth folds up little green tickets, surrounded by a group of prospective buyers.

"What'll you have, Bertie?"

"Want some pop or a sandwich, Marcia?"

A clamor arises.

"Now Morris look out. Don't spill da sody pop!"

A couple separates from the crowd, going a little ways off to themselves. He bends over her solicitously.

"What'll you have dear?"

The pleasant woman's arms flash industriously back and forth in the sun as she cuts off thick slices of bread, between which she puts liberal portions of ham. At the pop stand a constant clicking is heard as the tall, dignified fellow opens bottles in response to the words—grape, lemon cream, strawberry, root beer. The little figure in gray striped trousers still hops about, very much in the way. The leading light of the arrangements committee stands off a little to one side, seeing that everything goes off in the right manner.

Members of the crowd recognize familiar faces and it begins to separate into little groups. Plump, Jewish women, clad in loose-fitting garments, with a bunch of youngsters about their heels, sit fanning themselves in two or three small groups beneath tall trees. Their spouses, with solemn looks on their faces, bring them soda pop and sandwiches or else, stand in small knots, gesticulating wildly. Two or three groups of younger Jewish boys and girls frolic about in the open, their brightly clad, lithe bodies creating little pictures of grace and beauty not soon to be forgotten. Russians and Croatians stand about drinking pop and munching sandwiches. Americans sit about in the shade conversing with much laughter or else wander in small bunches about the grove. From one group to another roam the older men and women, exchanging greetings and stopping for a moment's chat.

"Say I see where the Democrats are going to run W. Z. Foster for president."

"England's in a hell of a fix. Why, during the war . . ."

"I'll tell you the revolution's right at hand . . ."

"The last time I was in Chicago, I saw a funny sight. I was going down State Street . . ."

From underneath one of the trees there comes a shrill scream.

"Able, Able, vy you not leave Dorothy alone? Tch, tch, tch," with a shake of the head, "vat a boy, vat a boy."

It is a peculiar day—half rainy, half pleasant. Some small gray clouds float across the face of the sun, plunging the picnic grounds into a faint grayness. A few drops of rain fall desultorily. Then the clouds pass and once more the sunshine pours down in a pleasant shower, bathing the grove below with a soft, warm light

and filling the youths and girls with an inexpressible restlessness; the older folks with sleepiness. About the speaker—from out of town, but well known—a small knot presses eagerly, shaking his hands and asking questions concerning the radical movement in different sections of the country. The vendors get busy. They wander about the grounds, punchboards in one hand, prizes in the other.

"Take a chance on a box of candy."

"Get a camera. Two chances for a quarter. You'll want to photograph some of the prominent Republican candidates when they come to town."

"Isn't this a lovely scarf? One of the Croatian boys made it. Won't you take a chance?"

Over in one corner, a small, pleasant-faced little fellow, whom everyone calls "Shorty," presides over a game of skill.

"Here you are. Step right up, pitch two balls in the little barrels and win a box of candy. Three balls for a dime and you can play as long as you've got dimes."

A young Croatian steps up.

"Ah, here comes a ballplayer. Now watch him."

Plunk, plunk, plunk. The balls hit the barrels and roll off onto the ground. Others press forward, anxious to display their skill. Some are lucky; others . . .

The lucky ones move about the grove, passing the candy around, just as long as it lasts. About the refreshment stands a small group still remains, munching sandwiches, drink-

ing pop and looking calmly about at the milling crowd. A straight, but slender youth wearing a limp brown cap bustles about, getting things ready for the speaking—principal event of the day. Finally two old boxes are secured and he mounts them, calling forth in stentorian tones.

"Now comrades, everybody crowd right up close here and it won't be any harder on the speaker's voice."

The crowd looks at him, rather dumbly perhaps. Then it begins to move slowly forward. Newspapers are brought into play. An obliging comrade secures a whole armload of such from somewhere and goes thru the crowd, passing them out. Most of the comrades sit down in a circle about the improvised rostrum. A few stand.

The speaker, a handsome, youthful fellow with an air about him which impresses one with his earnestness and knowledge, mounts the rostrum. As he moves his hand about it is evident that one thumb is gone—an unwilling contribution to modern industry, no doubt. He speaks earnestly and to the point. He does not indulge in oratory—he delivers a message. He tells them of things in foreign countries, analyzes the political situations there and then compares the analysis with things in America. He tells them of a convention held in St. Paul and of the formation of a Farmer-Labor Party, a political party of the workers. He speaks clearly and earnestly and tells of the Workers' Party, his party, its aims and aspira-

tions. Overhead the sun comes from behind a bank of small, gray clouds and the speaker winds up his talk with an earnest peroration.

" . . . so that the working class of America will move forward to something more than mere political expression as a class; so that it will move steadily, unerringly forward to the dictatorship of the proletariat."

The crowd applauds. The speaker steps from the rostrum saying, "Shorty's got a skin game over there in the corner that will now hold the center of the stage."

The youth with the stentorian voice steps up on the platform and makes a few remarks about local work and a plea for a large collection. Around go hats—dollars, half dollars and quarters, plunk into their insides.

The crowd separates; the vendors again go the rounds. Shorty's game as usual attracts a number of the comrades. Straggling groups begin to leave the grove and then more. A few hours later only a few are left and soon, all are gone. A truck filled with tubs, tables and empty soda pop cases rattles out upon the dusty road.

The sun shines lonesomely, weakly, down upon the trampled grass and littered grove. An inquisitive breeze seeks energetically amongst the scattered papers, throwing them hither and thither. A lone bird flies thru the grove. The breeze tires of its search; the sun slips stealthily from sight. In the city, the picnickers go alone, one by one, to sleep, perhaps to dream of the coming of tomorrow's Red Dawn.

Rebellion in Labor Unions

(Continued from page 6)

In Europe, so also in America. "The long struggle over the leaders' acceptance of the automatic machine in industry, with its inroads upon the workers' skill and trade union practices; the gradual revulsion against an unquestioning pro-war attitude; the resentment against leaders' inactions on trade union amalgamation; and the conflicting attitude towards Bolshevik Russia, all helped to create a true rank and file movement."

"In America, moreover, the disappearance (statistically in 1890) of the frontier, has slowly changed the character of our economic life until by 1920 we were a completely industrialized nation, whose industrial workers outnumbered the farm workers and whose urban population exceeded the rural. Our economic environment has at last set. In the face of such changed economic conditions, the old trade union machinery is bound to be recognized as antiquated. For bread and butter reasons, the most powerful in the minds of the unionists, arguments for change must attain new persuasiveness. Simultaneously the problem of democracy in the unions must attain a new sharpness. For the need and possibility of some change in the structure and functioning of the union at once brings to the fore the old question of union leadership which possesses a vested interest in things as they are, and the machinery of power with which to maintain it. How in the face of this condition will a change come to pass?"

Today opposition to the bureaucratic machinery of the American Federation of Labor and its respective units is consciously and militantly organized and is expressed mainly in the program and tactics of the Trade Union Educational League.

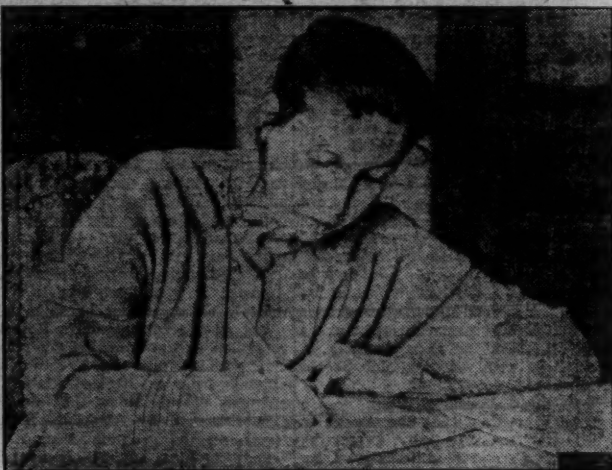
This boring from within, perfectly constitutional methods being employed, meets with the same opposition and reactions and suppression from the "labor leaders" as did what they called the "unconstitutional" revolts of the rank and file. As before, the rank and file must face the united front of the labor officials, the employing class and the government. Gradually they are realizing that reconciliation on the basis of pure wage settlements is impossible. Even ordinary and obviously just bread and butter demands meet with the utmost repression. The struggle within the

labor unions, as also among the rest of the workers, begins to be broadened and is directed not only for immediate bread and butter solutions, but against fake labor leaders, the employing class and the capitalist government. Gradually it becomes a struggle against the capitalist class for rank and file control, workers' ownership of the means of production and distribution, and for a workers' government.

The struggle is long, but militant workers have learned much in past years. The militants and revolutionists no longer flock by themselves, separated from the rank and file in their love-nest and purity unions. Because of the systematic campaign of the Red International of Labor Unions and in America the Trade Union Educational League, the militants and revolutionists stay in the unions in order to win the rank and file to their program, whether it be amalgamation, a Labor Party or the Soviet revolution. If expelled, they fight their way back into the unions. Regardless of consequences, regardless of methods employed against them, militants now have as their slogans, "Win the membership to the militant program. Conquer the unions for the revolution."

This book by Miss Kopald is of Send in that Subscription Today.

WORKING CLASS REPORTER



Correspondent of Russian "Pravda."

Millerand Goes--Millerandism Remains

BY DANIEL RENOULT.

M. Millerand has gone. M. Millerand is a two-fold renegade. He first betrayed Socialism to the republican petty and middle bourgeoisie. He then betrayed this republican middle bourgeoisie to the nationalist and clerical reaction.

There was a time when vituperative attacks were made upon the President of the Republic. These were made by—Alexander Millerand. They were directed against Casimir Perier. This was thirty years ago. M. Millerand then played in the paper "La Petite Republique" the same role as M. Bertrand of the left block today plays in the "Quotidien." He worked energetically to achieve his object of bringing about the downfall of the "Occupier of the Elysee."

This was accomplished. And when the block of the left was victorious it rewarded the noble efforts of the socialist journalist by making him the President of the Republic.

The victory of the left raised this politician to the highest eminence, the victory of the left has cast him down into the deepest obscurity. Thus the circle of events is completed.

And now it appears that Millerandism returns at the same moment as the old Millerand abandons, in his final guise as chief of the right block, the presidential seat.

Herein lies the most important po-

litical and social fact.

That which M. Herriot, supported by the reformed socialists and the reformist trade unionists, will accomplish, is precisely the same as that which M. Millerand intended to accomplish with the assistance of the governmental socialists, the moderate trade unionists and the "radical" petty bourgeoisie, when he entered the Waldeck-Rousseau ministry in the year 1898.

The similarity is starting.

The case was just the same at that time, when the attempt was made to divert the workers from the class war and from revolutionary thoughts and to convince them that they have to expect everything from collaboration with the true democratic bourgeoisie, as these were disposed to grant them real advantages and useful reforms and to attain, without social conflicts and collision, the dual ideal of the suppressed proletariat: Prosperity and Freedom.

We have again arrived at the same juncture. The disasters which the Millerandists at one time caused, were no worse than those for which the leaders of the reformists are preparing today. It is even certain that these leaders will be more ruthless than they.

The co-operation of the "socialists" and moderate trade union leaders with the bourgeoisie will be carried on upon systematic lines: the reformist trade

unions—backed by the socialist party—have already submitted a demand to M. Herriot that an Economic Council of Labor be constituted, in order that this body may deal with all the important questions of production and of the currency.

We can say that this Economic Council of Labor, according to the intentions of its proposers, will be on a national scale—but more elaborated and with greater powers—than what the International Labor Office is on a world scale.

M. Albert Thomas has won the game.

When the International Labor Office was set up on the basis of the Versailles Treaty, even the most moderate trade unionists assented with regret to this institution, as it was quite evident that the workers would be subordinated to the capitalist state. More than four years have elapsed and today the reformist trade union federation is proposing on its own initiative, the creation of such a state institution as will connect the trade unions subordinated to it with the administrative apparatus of the bourgeoisie.

This is the logical development which we have foreseen for a long time.

It is not by mere chance that just the same people who, in the socialist party, embody the type of the reformist trade union leader in the most typical manner, like Dumoulin, are

among the most fervent adherents of a governmental coalition.

The revolutionary workers will have to fight bitterly against this renewal of Millerandism. They will before long be assisted by the bitter experience which the abused masses of the workers will have to undergo.

The active members of the proletariat who still follow the reformist leaders will learn to their cost what it means to abandon the class struggle. Without the most determined class war the proletariat can accomplish nothing. Those who have played a prominent part in bringing about the defeat of the national block will soon recognize what they will be deprived of thru the policy of compromise of the reformist leaders.

These leaders are already—in order not to give M. Herriot any financial embarrassments—renouncing, for the time being, the general demand for the 1800 franc wage.

Here we have the first fruits of the policy of bourgeois-socialist collaboration. A lovely specimen! The revolutionary trade unions and the Communists will not fail to make clear to the masses the significance of this specimen.

M. Millerand has resigned. But against the Millerandism, which has again come to power by the block of the left together with the reformists, there will be waged an inexorable fight.

American Capitalism Preparing New Wars

(Continued from page 1)

sents itself in the role of a pre-war Germany, knocking at a door which has been previously slammed and bolted. And, like the war lords of Germany, our American imperialists are knocking with an importunity that foreshadows war. The policy of the "Open Door," which the United States has taken up at the behest of Wall Street, is a policy of war, and is being pushed with that definite understanding.

Islands of the Pacific.

Japan is a poor country, having little or no mineral wealth, and with much of her mountainous country, unfit for agriculture. She cannot give up privileges in China, without abandoning all possibilities of capitalistic greatness, and this is what American capitalism asks of her. There is no other way out but war. Already there has taken place a struggle for "key" islands in the Pacific. Little Islands like Yap have become of vital importance. By the Versailles Treaty, Japan obtains all the Pacific Islands north of the equator which up to 1914 had been Germany's; and these give her various points of vantage in the line of the direct American route between Hawaii and the Philippines.

War with Japan is coming. When Wall Street is ready, the Japanese-California question will be there to prepare the atmosphere with column after column of sensational "Yellow Peril" propaganda.

Comrade Pavlovitch has pointed out that it is a great mistake to explain the whole meaning of the war of 1914-18 in terms of the rivalry between Germany and England. Apart from the Anglo-German clash of interests, one must also take into consideration, the conflicts between Czarist Russia and Germany and Austria, between France and Germany, etc., etc. In the same way, one must not imagine that the war in the Far East will be a simple exchange of hostilities between the United States and Japan. Japan is by no means our only possible enemy there. The clash of interests in Asia is intricate and many-sided. Great Britain is a dominant power in certain sections of China; France too has important interests. American imperialism jostles other expanding imperialism at every turn. It all means war, war, war. A world war with new and unexpected alignments.

U. S. Versus Britain.

It may well be that the American war with Japan be only a starting point for a greater military duel between the United States and Great

Britain. England is America's greatest commercial and industrial rival. The U. S. Steel Corporation is in fierce competition with the British steel monopolies, all over the world. The British Empire was built upon coal; but petroleum is taking the place of coal as the fuel of the future, and the world-wide competition between the Standard Oil and the (British owned) Royal Dutch Shell combine conceals what amounts to a life and death struggle for British world power. As for the United States, the oil reserves of the nation are inadequate to the needs of American capitalist industry, despite the present flush production in the California fields. Hence the unabated struggle for positions of privilege in Persia, Mesopotamia, Baku, Roumania, Latin America and every important field in the world.

Many people are already familiar with the following significant, quotation from Eckel:

"The first duty of our navy in time of war will be to secure the Caribbean. The first duty of our expeditionary forces will be to furnish protection to the oil fields of this extra territorial region.

"Countries with adequate commercial fleets and navies will look rather to the three South American zones, all of which have immense petroleum reserves. The pressure there and elsewhere, will be increased year by year as the financial and commercial rivalry may at times have political and military results."

The Oil War.

We are going to fight another Morgan war, but we are also going to fight an oil war. Teapot Dome, and the sinister activities of Doheny, Fall and McAdoo in Mexico, show how completely the oil interests are able to dominate American Government policy.

The Latin-American Battlefield.

The struggle for oil concentrates our attention on Latin America. Latin America is our favored, carefully staked out battleground. American policy in Latin America, perhaps even more than in Europe and Asia, has in it the germs of countless wars. American imperialism has declared Latin America its "eminent domain." We tolerate no open door here!

Out of the twenty Latin American republics, eleven now have their financial policies directed by appointed officials from the United States. Six of these eleven have the financial agents backed by American Military forces on the ground. Four of the remaining nine have their economic and fiscal live closely tied to the

United States through large loans and concessions, giving special advantage to American capitalists.

In these smaller countries of the South, controlled by our soldiers, our bankers, and our oil kings, we are developing our Irelands, our Egypts, and our Indias. Hatred of the United States is flaming up in Latin America. Newspapers are being established everywhere for the sole purpose of opposition to North American policy. The combined strength of the Latin American countries is considerable and it is continually growing. War clouds are gathering for the future.

While we talk of how we are protecting Latin America from Europe, Latin Americas are betaking themselves as fast as they can to Europe for protection against us. The League of Nations offers them a resource of which they are availing themselves. This brings Latin America into the orbit of European influences and is a direct challenge to the Monroe Doctrine. It betokens bitter, terrible war.

Monroe Doctrine.

Wall Street and the United States Government are determined to defend the right to their "natural" Latin-American empire. Every discussion of the Versailles Treaty carried with it the declaration that the Monroe Doctrine must be preserved. "Our" government is requiring statements of recognition of the Monroe Doctrine from every nation with which we have dealings.

Latin America is to be for Wall Street alone. We make no effort to hide the fact that the intervention of any other foreign power there means war.

But the Monroe Doctrine is being stretched even further. Great Britain and some of the other European powers already have some possessions in the Western Hemisphere which they have had for years. "The time is fast approaching" says Professor Gibbons of Princeton University, when the United States will regard European Sovereignty in the West Indies, as an anomaly that must disappear, and when the Latin American countries will take the same attitude toward the Guiana enclave, Trinidad and Tabago, and the Falkland Islands.... Because the American countries will demand a general liquidation and because the European owners will be unable to defend the titles, the forcing of Europe out of America is bound to go on until the last European title has been "gotten up."

A Policy of Imperialism
American Foreign Policy is the policy of imperialism. Ever before

the war with Spain in 1898, American capitalism had reached the point of development where it could no longer maintain itself without giving up its self-absorption of two generations, and being drawn into the current of world events. Economic conditions were approximating those of European. The West was becoming populated. Money was no longer at a big premium for internal developments. Our native capitalists could not count indefinitely upon a constant consumption demand in this country. At last it became necessary for them to think of overseas investment for surplus capital and of overseas markets for surplus farm products and manufactured goods. With the first surplus of capital and the first suggestion of producing power in excess of consuming capacity, Wall Street began to look for new fields to conquer. In the United States itself, Big Business had developed into monopoly and monopoly had developed to the point where it was able to control the entire foreign policy of the Government.

There's Many a Slip.

Today the United States stands, a ready belligerent, the center of a hundred irreconcilable antagonisms, with new profit-wars facing it on all sides. But for all their unscrupulous scheming, the heaven of the capitalist is an impossible one. War leads easily to revolution, and revolution will destroy the whole basis of capitalist exploitation.

The United States has been going about its policy of war in a deliberate way. Over \$4,000,000,000 is invested in the United States navy. The strength of the United States army has been raised from 212,000 to 371,770 men,—and upwards of 500,000 citizens are being trained for slaughter in the military training camps and R. O. T. C. courses. Militarization is proceeding at an unheard of rate. Even small school children are being drilled in scout groups, and are being prepared, mentally and physically, to die for their country's financiers.

That buoyant phrase: "War to end War," is already beyond the comprehension of the younger generation. Its supposed meaning lives only in the memory of men and women who had already emerged from childhood before the outbreak of the war of 1914-18.

RIVERVIEW

RAIN OR SHINE

August 10th -- Sunday
Press Picnic Day